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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY
Public Law 90-583
S. 2671

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF S. 2671

Nov.	17, 1967	Sen. Carlson introduced and discussed S. 2671 which was referred to Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill as introduced and remarks of author.
Sept.	18, 1968	Senate committee reported S. 2671 with amendments. Senate Report 1574. Print of bill and report.
Sept.	20, 1968	Senate passed S. 2671 as reported.
Sept.	23, 1968	S. 2671 was referred to House Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as referred to House committee.
Sept.	26, 1968	House committee reported S.2671 without amendment. House Report 1931. Print of bill and report.
Oct.	7, 1968	House passed S.2671 under suspension of rules.
Oct.	17, 1968	Approved: Public Law 90-583.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 90-583

CONTROL OF NOXIOUS PLANTS. Directs Federal agency heads to permit State agricultural agencies to enter Federal lands and destroy noxious plants if (1) such entry is in accordance with a program approved by that Federal agency, (2) the means by which noxious plants are controlled are acceptable to the Federal Agency head, and (3) the same procedure required by the State program with respect to private land has been followed. Prohibits entry if the agency head certifies it is inconsistent with national security. Provides that State expenses will be reimbursable by the Federal agency to the extent that funds appropriated specifically for that purpose are available in the fiscal year in which expenses are incurred.

90TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2671

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

NOVEMBER 17, 1967

Mr. CARLSON introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To provide for the control of noxious plants on land under the control or jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the heads of Federal departments or agencies are au-
4 thorized and directed to permit the commissioner of agricul-
5 ture or other proper agency head of any State in which there
6 is in effect a program for the control of nonxious plants to
7 enter upon any lands under their control or jurisdiction and
8 destroy noxious plants growing on such land if—

9 (1) such entry is in accordance with a program
10 submitted to and approved by such department or
11 agency;

1 (2) the means by which noxious plants are de-
2 stroyed are acceptable to the head of such department
3 or agency; and

4 (3) the same procedure required by the State pro-
5 gram with respect to privately owned land has been
6 followed.

7 SEC. 2. Any State incurring expenses pursuant to sec-
8 tion 1 of this Act upon presentation of an itemized account of
9 such expenses shall be reimbursed by head of the department
10 or agency having control or jurisdiction of the land with
11 respect to which such expenses were incurred: *Provided*,
12 That such reimbursement shall be only to the extent that
13 funds appropriated specifically to carry out the purposes of
14 this Act are available therefor during the fiscal year in which
15 the expenses are incurred.

16 SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
17 to departments or agencies of the Federal Government such
18 sums as the Congress may determine to be necessary to carry
19 out the purposes of this Act.

A BILL

To provide for the control of noxious plants
on land under the control or jurisdiction of
the Federal Government.

By Mr. CARLSON

NOVEMBER 17, 1967

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

in the performance of duties vested in the Commission, plus reimbursement for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of such duties.

STAFF OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 7. The Commission shall have power to appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as it deems advisable in accordance with the provisions of the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949.

EXPENSES OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 8. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, so much as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

EXPIRATION OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 9. Sixty days after the submission to Congress of the report provided for in section 10(b), the Commission shall cease to exist.

DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 10. (a) INVESTIGATION.—The Commission for the purpose of recommending to the Congress measures required under and amendments to the antitrust laws to accomplish the policy declared in section 1 of this Act, and other measures deemed by the Commission necessary or appropriate thereto shall study and investigate and shall hear evidence with a view toward determining, but without limitation, (1) the effect of the existing price systems and pricing policies of trade and industry upon the general level of trade, employment, profits, production, and consumption; (2) the effect and operation of existing antitrust statutes as interpreted by and administered under judicial decisions and administrative regulations, decisions, and orders, upon competition, price levels, employment, profits, production, and consumption; (3) the extent and causes of concentration of economic power and financial control and their effect on competition and the public interest; and (4) the capability of trade and industry to assist our Nation in meeting its responsibilities at home and abroad.

(b) REPORT.—The Commission shall make a report of its findings and recommendations to the Congress on or before February 1, 1967, and may submit interim reports prior thereto.

POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 11. (a) (1) HEARINGS.—The Commission or, on the authorization of the Commission, any subcommittee thereof, may, for the purpose of carrying out its functions and duties, hold such hearings and sit and act at such times and places, administer such oaths, and require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses, and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents as the Commission or such subcommittee may deem advisable. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the Chairman or Vice Chairman, or any duly designated member, and may be served by any person designated by the Chairman, the Vice Chairman, or such member.

(2) In case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena issued under paragraph (1) of this subsection, any district court of the United States or the United States court of any possession, or the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, within the jurisdiction of which the inquiry is being carried on or within the jurisdiction of which the person guilty of contumacy or refusal to obey is found or resides or transacts business, upon application by the Attorney General of the United States shall have jurisdiction to issue to such person an order requiring such person to appear before the Commission or a subcommittee thereof, there to produce evidence if so ordered, or there to give testimony touching the matter

under inquiry; and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by the court as a contempt thereof.

(b) OFFICIAL DATA.—Each department, agency, and instrumentality of the executive branch of the Government, including independent agencies, is authorized and directed to furnish to the Commission, upon request made by the Chairman or Vice Chairman, such information as the Commission deems necessary to carry out its functions under this Act.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, our basic antitrust laws were written in the latter part of the 19th century and the early part of this century and, with few exceptions have not been overhauled since.

The bill I have introduced today is identical to a bill I introduced in the last Congress. It would establish a 24-member bipartisan Commission composed of 8 Members of Congress, four members of the executive branch, and 12 experts from the private sector. The Commission would be charged with the duties of examining the antitrust laws and making recommendations for revising them. Among other matters which the Commission would specifically be asked to investigate are first, the effect of the existing price systems and pricing policies of trade and industry upon the general level of trade, employment, profits, production, and consumption; second, the effect and operation of existing antitrust statutes as interpreted by and administered under judicial decisions and administrative regulations, decisions, and orders, upon competition, price levels, employment, profits, production, and consumption; third, the extent and causes of concentration of economic power and financial control and their effect on competition and the public interest; and fourth, the capability of trade and industry to assist our Nation in meeting its responsibilities at home and abroad.

Mr. President, in the 77 years since the Sherman Act was initially passed vast changes have taken place in the economic structure of America, changes which could hardly been foreseen at that time. The changes in our economy that have taken place during the past 77 years naturally have given rise to a whole host of specific questions, not resolved by the construction given the broad language in which our basic antitrust legislation is couched. I am particularly concerned that the manner in which the antitrust laws are now being applied may be having an adverse effect upon our domestic productivity, on our long-range economic growth, and on our foreign trade policy generally.

For the past few years we have been preoccupied not only with the question of the growth rate of the domestic economy, but with our balance-of-payments problems. Although the balance-of-payments problem is not as crucial now as it was a few years ago, it is still with us. In my opinion the problem is aggravated by the fact that our antitrust laws, as they operate abroad today, materially prejudice the ability of U.S. concerns to deal across national boundaries. It is well recognized that in order to meet our balance-of-payments problems we must keep our exports at the highest possible

level. To do this our exporters must have a fair competitive status in relation to their competitors abroad. In my judgment and that of many experts in the field, our antitrust laws put our companies at a serious competitive disadvantage abroad. At home many of our businesses seek an expression of the Nation's antitrust philosophy and goals. Some legal experts have stated that the existing laws have contributed to rigid domestic price structures and prevented innovation of marketing techniques.

No less pressing is the need to encourage the investment of private capital of the United States and other developed countries in the underdeveloped countries. Again it is widely felt that our antitrust laws are an inhibiting factor, particularly to the establishment of consortia of United States and other private companies from industrialized countries grouping to invest in less-developed countries. In both instances, there is a deep conflict between our antitrust philosophy and other major national policies when there should be coordination and thoughtful accommodation between them.

The many experts who have called for reexamination of antitrust policy in the foreign field in recent years comprise an impressive array, including the Committee on International Trade Regulation of the Section of International and Comparative Law of the American Bar Association, 1953; the National Foreign Trade Council and the U.S. Council of the International Chamber of Commerce, 1955; the report of the Subcommittee on Subsidiaries in Foreign Trade of the Committee on Antitrust Problems in International Trade, Antitrust Section of the American Bar Association, 1955; the Special Committee on Antitrust laws and Foreign Trade of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, 1957; the President's Committee on World Economic Practices, 1959; former Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, 1961; former Attorney General Herbert Brownell, 1962; the White House Conference on Foreign Trade, 1963; and the Committee on International Trade Regulation of the Section of International and Comparative Law of the American Bar Association, 1963.

All these experts have concluded that uncertainty about enforcement of U.S. antitrust laws extraterritorially is the greatest single inhibitor to increased foreign trade and investment. The report of the ABA Committee on Trade Regulation in 1963, for example, highlighted the following principal specific areas of uncertainty in this field:

First, uncertainty as to the terms under which a U.S. business may enter into a joint venture with a competitor, either American or foreign, to engage in business abroad;

Second, uncertainty as to the extent to which U.S. business may cooperate in association with foreign competitors, even when the association is required or permitted by the laws of the foreign country where the activity takes place;

Third, uncertainty as to the extent to which a U.S. business may include terri-

torial and other limitations in patents, trademarks, and know-how licenses;

Fourth, uncertainty due to conflicts between antitrust laws of the United States and the laws of foreign countries and most unfortunately, economic communities, such as the European Common Market; and

Fifth, protests by foreign governments due to extraterritorial application of U.S. antitrust laws to their nationals.

Other areas for study include first, the extraterritorial application of the antitrust laws where potential United States and European private enterprise cooperate for development of underdeveloped nations; second, the development of business organizations along the lines of the Communications Satellite Corp., including the possibility of wide-scale joint cooperative efforts by Government and industry in partially public, partially private, corporations to undertake vast ventures in the realm of space and atomic technology. The size and complexity of the subject matter and the public interest involved in such undertakings may make wholly private ownership unfeasible and the productive capacity of private ownership and technological risks involved make wholly public ownership unsatisfactory. Numerous other potential applications of this novel and very hopeful technique make a thorough study of antitrust implications highly important.

Some legal experts, for example, have stated that the existing laws have contributed to rigid domestic price structures and prevented the innovation of marketing techniques and the full utilization of research and development. Others claim the uncertainties of post facto antitrust suits or prosecution is very inhibiting to business progress in the public interest.

The list of critical cases which the proposed Commission would be charged with studying could be elaborated at much greater length. But these are some of the major areas of concern.

In the last analysis the enormous job of studying, recommending, and enacting the antitrust laws is with the Congress. The tendency has been in recent years for a major part of antitrust policy to be articulated by the enforcement agencies and the courts. The Commission, I propose, would reassert a firm congressional voice in basic antitrust policy. I offered a similar bill in the 89th Congress and other Congresses and I hope action will now be taken.

SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS OF 1967—AMENDMENTS

AMENDMENT NO. 441

Mr. METCALF submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (H.R. 12080) to amend the Social Security Act to provide an increase in benefits under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system, to provide benefits for additional categories of individuals, to improve the public assistance program and programs relating to the welfare and health of children, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

AMENDMENT NO. 442

Mr. MILLER submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to House bill 12080, supra, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

AMENDMENT NO. 443

Mr. MOSS submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to House bill 12080, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

AMENDMENT NO. 444

Mr. KUCHEL submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to House bill 12080, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(See reference to the above amendment when submitted by Mr. KUCHEL, which appears under a separate heading.)

AMENDMENT NO. 445

Mr. PROUTY (for himself and Mr. COTTON) proposed an amendment to House bill 12080, supra, which was ordered to be printed.

(See reference to the above amendment when proposed by Mr. PROUTY, which appears under a separate heading.)

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILLS

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at its next printing, the name of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. MCGEE] be added as a cosponsor of the bill (S. 2645) to authorize the distribution of certain funds on deposit in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, at its next printing, the name of the distinguished junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT] be added as a cosponsor of the bill (S. 644) to prohibit the transportation or shipment in interstate commerce of master keys to persons prohibited by State law from receiving or possessing them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MONDALE] I ask unanimous consent that, at the next printing, the name of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] be added as a cosponsor of the bill (S. 2527) to encourage the movement of butter into domestic commercial markets.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, November 16, 1967, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 780. An act to amend the Clean Air Act to authorize planning grants to air pollution control agencies; expand research provisions relating to fuels and vehicles; provide for interstate air pollution control agencies

or commissions; authorize the establishment of air quality standards, and for other purposes; and

S. 1556. An act for the relief of Dr. Orlando O. Lopez.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc. were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. BYRD of Virginia:

Editorial entitled "Bernard Kilgore," published in the Washington Post of November 16, 1967.

Editorial entitled "Hampton Institute's Hundredth," published in the Virginian-Pilot, Norfolk, Va., November 10, 1967.

By Mr. FARBOROUGH:

Article written by Mary S. Estill and published in the Sam Houston Alumnus for October, relating to the 32 years' service by Miss Frances McMinn.

THE CONTINUING MENACE OF WEEDS TO AGRICULTURE, HUMANS, AND LIVESTOCK

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, although weed control operations on privately owned lands in the United States is enormous, weeds continue to be a menace to our Nation's agricultural economy and a threat to the health of humans and livestock.

The scope of the weed menace is far more broad and serious than the average layman realizes. Weeds are a serious threat to food and fiber production. They reduce yields and lower the quality of crops and livestock.

Weeds lower the productivity and efficiency of land use and reduce the efficiency of water management. They impair human health and reduce the efficiency of labor. Weeds harbor insects and disease-producing organisms and reduce the efficiency of production and harvesting equipment. Weeds also ruin lakes, ponds, parks, and recreation areas; they are an unsightly blight on America's beautification program.

Faced with this menace, private interests have literally waged a war on weeds. Cultural, mechanical, ecological, and other biological methods of weed control are used on more than 400 million acres of cultivated crops each year. Weed control practices are also utilized on more than 1 billion acres of hay, pasture, and rangelands and millions of acres of nonagricultural lands, aquatic sites, and rights-of-way. Herbicides are now used as a standard farm practice on more than 120 million acres at a cost of \$400 million each year.

Yet, despite significant developments in chemical and nonchemical methods of weed control, the annual losses caused by weeds are intolerable. The U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates that weeds reduce agricultural production on all levels about 8 percent each year.

Farmers spend about \$2.5 billion each year to control weeds. Nevertheless, the losses caused by weeds and the cost of their control is estimated at \$5 billion

each year; a loss our country should not and cannot continue to bear.

Private interests have done much concerning weed control, however their fight against this agricultural menace is only one-half of the picture. Federal agencies are responsible for the management of about 1 billion acres of public land; land closely associated with private land used for crop production, grazing, and forestry.

Most of the public land is infested with one or more species of weeds, more than 10 million acres classified as noxious. Many States have enacted noxious weed control laws, however, State programs are ineffective unless noxious weeds are controlled on public lands.

The losses caused by weeds on privately owned lands cannot be reduced unless weed on federally managed public lands are controlled. Weeds on public lands and nonagricultural lands are a constant source of reinfestation of privately owned farm lands. Annual reinfestation increases the cost of control by all methods. The burden becomes endless for those who produce our Nation's food and fiber supply.

The loss to farmers is only a part of the total picture concerning the national weed menace. Many acres of public land are infested with poisonous plants. In many of our national parks, poison ivy, poison oak, and other poisonous plants are a menace to many unsuspecting persons seeking recreation. Each year poison ivy, poison oak, and similar plants cause nearly 2 million cases of skin poisoning and other skin irritations, all of which adds up to an annual loss of 333,000 working days. In addition, these poisonous weed plants cause 3.7 million days of restricted activity and one-half million days spent in bed. We do not have statistics on the reduced efficiency, cost of medical care, and other information related to losses caused by ragweed and by other weed pollens to which hundreds of thousands of people are allergic. Weed pollens are a constant and expensive irritation to thousands of citizens who suffer from allergies.

I would like to stress that today's modern technology can provide us with the means of effectively winning the war against weeds. Recent advances in chemical and nonchemical weed control technology make it possible to control weeds effectively, safely, and economically on federally managed public lands.

We can win the war against noxious and other weeds that pose such a serious threat to health and agriculture. We must provide adequate authority and the resources needed to accomplish this important objective.

I would also like to insert in the RECORD two resolutions that expressly point out the importance of weed control; the resolution adopted by the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture and the resolution adopted by the Western Governors' Conference. Both resolutions demonstrate the growing national awareness over the need for action concerning noxious weed control. I ask unanimous consent that these two resolutions and a copy of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the two resolutions and the bill were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION XXII—PLANT INDUSTRY: WEED CONTROL ON FEDERALLY OWNED LANDS

Whereas, the American farmer has been beset by continually increasing production costs in producing a bountiful food supply for the American public as well as a large part of the world; and

Whereas, noxious weeds and especially the perennial type annually cut production of crops a considerable amount; and

Whereas, the farmer through assessment in weed districts and personal expense has expended almost prohibitive sums of money in attempting to control and eradicate perennial weeds; and

Whereas, especially in our mountainous areas of the western states much of the land on the upper reaches of our rivers is federally owned; and

Whereas, much of this type of federal land is not easily accessible and is difficult to treat for perennial weed control and eradication; and

Whereas, the seed from perennial weeds on the upper reaches of our rivers is carried downstream and reinfests areas upon which private and public funds have been expended and negates much of the progress made in weed control: Therefore be it

Resolved, That The National Association of State Departments of Agriculture in convention assembled in Atlanta, Georgia, October 1-5, 1967, through its Board of Directors, lends its support to legislation now before the Congress to appropriate necessary funds that will enable the treatment of federally-owned lands for weed eradication and control; and be it

Resolved further, That The National Association of State Departments of Agriculture requests the Agricultural Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to increase its activities in the field of research on chemicals and methods to control perennial weeds on the upper reaches of our rivers.

VII. NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL

(Resolution adopted by 1967 Annual meeting Western Governors' Conference, June 28, 1967, West Yellowstone, Mont.)

Whereas, Noxious weeds are a problem in all states of the United States and it is difficult for states individually to control noxious weeds without interstate cooperation; and

Whereas, A large part of the land in many states is controlled by the federal government and therefore federal cooperation is essential to effective weed control; and

Whereas, Noxious weeds do invade the states from other states and foreign countries; and

Whereas, The United States Department of Agriculture is limited in its authority of noxious weed control to the protection and improvement of future productivity of range lands;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, By the 1967 Annual Meeting of the Western Governors' Conference at West Yellowstone, Montana, that the Secretary of Agriculture be urged to obtain a noxious weed control law affecting federally-owned lands.

S. —

A bill to provide for the control of noxious plants on land under the control or jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

Be it enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the heads of Federal departments or agencies are authorized and directed to permit the commissioner of agriculture or other proper agency head of any State in which there is in effect a program for the control of noxious plants to enter upon any lands under their

control or jurisdiction and destroy noxious plants growing on such land if—

(1) such entry is in accordance with a program submitted to and approved by such department or agency;

(2) the means by which noxious plants are destroyed are acceptable to the head of such department or agency; and

(3) the same procedure required by the State program with respect to privately owned land has been followed.

SEC. 2. Any State incurring expenses pursuant to section 1 of this Act upon presentation of an itemized account of such expenses shall be reimbursed by head of the department or agency having control or jurisdiction of the land with respect to which such expenses were incurred: *Provided*, That such reimbursement shall be only to the extent that funds appropriated specifically to carry out the purposes of this Act are available therefor during the fiscal year in which the expenses are incurred.

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to departments or agencies of the Federal Government such sums as the Congress may determine to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

"NORTHERN LINES" RAILROAD MERGER DECISION DUE SOON

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, yesterday morning, when I picked up the Wall Street Journal, I was quite concerned to read an article reporting that the Interstate Commerce Commission was planning to reverse its 1966 decision and approve the consolidation of the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Burlington & Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railroads.

The Montana congressional delegation has opposed this plan for many years, and, insofar as my Senate colleague, Senator METCALF, and I are concerned, we will still oppose the merger. In our estimation there is no need or basis for the consolidation and would be an economic blow to the State of Montana.

Yesterday, Senator METCALF and I addressed a strong letter to the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission which I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in addition, I ask unanimous consent to have the November 15 article published in the Wall Street Journal printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HIGHBALL FOR SIX RAILROADS: ICC SEEN VOTING "NORTHERN LINES" MERGER; DECISION, DUE SOON, WILL REVERSE 1966 RULING

(By Todd E. Fandell)

CHICAGO.—The Interstate Commerce Commission, reversing a ruling it made 19 months ago, has decided to approve the long-pending "Northern Lines" merger, it was learned.

The commission hasn't yet taken its final and official vote, but approval of a lengthy staff-prepared report in favor of the merger is expected to be a formality, it is understood. Announcement of the decision is expected shortly, possibly within less than a week and almost certainly before the end of November, industry sources say.

The merger would create a mammoth 26,-500-mile rail system (see map) stretching

from Chicago to the Pacific Northwest coast and from the Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico. It would exceed in rail mileage even the system to be formed by the pending merger of the Pennsylvania and New York Central railroads.

The big system would unify three major carriers: The Great Northern and Northern Pacific railways and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The latter road is jointly controlled by the two Northern Lines. Also included in the system would be three lesser roads already controlled by the others: The Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway, Colorado & Southern Railway and Fort Worth & Denver Railway.

In 1966, the six roads involved had combined operating revenue of \$853,000,000 and net income of \$96,700,000, although these figures aren't on a consolidated or pro-forma basis.

COURT TEST LIKELY

Approval of the merger, in the opinion of most analysts of the nation's muddled railroad-merger picture, will remove what could have been a major impediment to the merger ambitions of a flock of other Western railroads. In its 6-to-5 ruling in April 1966 against the Northern Lines, the commission had taken one of its few relatively recent steps to impede the progress of merger movement and raised issues of concern to other strong Western railroads with merger plans of their own.

The current effort to merge the Northern Lines and their affiliates dates back to 1956, when managements of the two parent companies first announced merger studies were under way. Clearance by the ICC 11 years later, while a key step, won't signal a clear track and make consummation immediately possible, sources say. Officials of the roads remain hopeful they can be united early next year, but the prevailing view among close observers is that, like most railroad mergers, this one still faces a test in the Federal courts.

Candidates among the opposition most likely to take the case to court are the Justice Department and the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad. Other opponents remain, such as a Northern Pacific shareholders committee and certain state government agencies, but they aren't considered likely to carry opposition further on their own. It's possible they would join any court fight instigated by the two primary opponents, however.

Justice Department sources decline any comment on the likelihood of an appeal. The department has been active, however, in proceedings following the Northern Lines' request last year for reconsideration of the original ICC ruling.

G. B. Aydelott, president of the Denver & Rio Grande, says that road will have to study the ICC's report, assuming it is favorable to the merger, before deciding on an appeal. It is expected, however, that the road will appeal unless the commission includes some unexpected surprises in the way of conditions to be attached to the merger. The Denver & Rio Grande wasn't active in the Northern Lines merger case prior to the first ICC decision, but it has since expressed serious concern over possible approval in the light of later merger developments among Western railroads. It believes the Northern Lines merger will touch off a "falling domino effect" by leading to approval of other mergers, to the detriment of the Rio Grande.

A court fight over the ICC's expected decision would delay completion of the merger, assuming it also receives an approval from the courts, for another year or possibly as much as two years, according to close observers.

NO ICC COMMENT

ICC Chairman William H. Tucker declined comment on the report the merger had been approved, strongly emphasizing that no of-

ficial vote has yet been taken by the commission. While preliminary "straw votes" on pending decisions are made for guidance purposes only in the preparation of a report by the staff, such indications aren't binding and an official decision isn't made until a formal vote is taken at a commission conference just prior to release of a decision. This step hasn't been taken yet in the Northern Lines case, Mr. Tucker and other ICC sources asserted.

Reports that the decision was imminent and favorable have been circulating in the rail industry for several months. "Everybody has simply been assuming this was coming and that it would be favorable," says the chief executive of one big road that isn't involved directly. Reopened hearings in the case were held last March, and oral argument before the full commission took place last June. Later in June, Chairman Tucker, who last week announced he would leave the ICC at the end of the year, said he expected the decision before the end of the summer. In late August, it was still expected shortly after Labor Day.

But a series of subsequent delays postponed the decision several times since early September, leading to some concern on the part of Northern Lines officials. The delays, however, are understood to have been largely the result of ICC staff time required in dealing with new developments and problems in such areas as the Eastern railroad-merger situation. Also contributing to the delays, it's felt, is the commission's desire to fortify legally the grounds for reversing itself as strongly as possible, particularly in the face of possible continued Justice Department opposition.

TOUGH PROBLEM FOR PANEL

Reversing the 1966 decision has been a tough problem for the ICC to wrestle with. With one exception, there have been no new material developments of great significance directly involving the concerned roads. The exception was an agreement reached among the Northern Lines, the Chicago & North Western Railway and the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad. The latter two roads would be those most likely to be harmed by the merger. In return for certain traffic conditions to which the Northern Lines agreed (they had previously been opposed), the two roads withdrew any further opposition. The Northern Lines also agreed it wouldn't oppose the proposed merger of the North Western and Milwaukee if their own merger is approved.

Another important development, though it wasn't directly related, was consummation last year of the merger of the Seaboard Air Line and Atlantic Coast Line railroads. Like the Northern Lines, that merger involved the union of financially strong and competing systems. The merged system, known as the Seaboard Coast Line, survived a strong Justice Department attack in Federal courts that followed lines similar to these the agency would be expected to use in an appeal from a Northern Lines decision. The Supreme Court's ruling supporting the ICC in the Seaboard Coast Line case is said to have strengthened the commission's view that anticompetitive aspects of rail mergers needn't prevail in considering the overall public interest.

Other factors believed to have some bearing in the commission's expected reversal include criticism that its earlier decision hurt the whole merger movement. Also bearing on the case is a sharp decline in the financial condition of the rail industry this year, which has sharpened industry views on the necessity of mergers to preserve the vitality of the rails. Another development was an apparent lessening of the political pressures that are believed to have been a major factor in the first decision. Also, the Northern Lines themselves made peace with

a number of previous opponents, including labor groups.

Approval of the Northern Lines merger is expected to insure a similar go-ahead from the ICC for the North Western-Milwaukee Road merger, rail industry sources say. That case is nearing completion of hearings before an ICC examiner and won't reach the decision stage before the full commission for more than a year, perhaps two.

Terms of the proposed merger call for each share of Great Northern stock to be exchanged for one share of common stock and half a share of new 5.5% \$10-par preferred stock of a new company, tentatively known as Great Northern Pacific & Burlington Lines. Northern Pacific holders would receive one share of the new common for each of their shares. The railroads are known to be seeking a different name for the merged company.

The terms were agreed upon in July 1960 and approved by shareholders in the spring of 1961. Hearings before an ICC examiner were held in 1961 and 1962 and an examiner's report recommending approval was issued in August 1964. After the commission's adverse decision, announced in April 1966, the three roads petitioned for reconsideration in July 1966. The ICC agreed to reconsider the plan last January.

In its 1966 decision, the ICC estimated the merged system could achieve annual savings of \$25,487,415 before Federal income taxes, but the lines themselves currently estimate the figure at more than \$40,000,000. In addition to ranking first in mileage, the merged system would be among the top three or four railroads in assets, revenue and earnings.

EXHIBIT 1

U.S. SENATE,

OFFICE OF THE MAJORITY LEADER,

Washington, D.C., November 15, 1967.

HON. WILLIAM H. TUCKER,
Chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Wall Street Journal reports this morning, "ICC Seen Voting 'Northern Lines' Merger's Decision, Due Soon, Will Reverse '66 Ruling." This report concerns us greatly. We have opposed the consolidation of the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Burlington Railroads. We continue to object. Such a plan can only be harmful to the people of Montana and the Northwest.

If this report proves to be accurate, the Interstate Commerce Commission is placing itself in a position of subscribing to a railroad industry policy of retreat and withdrawal of services. We know of no compelling reason why the situation has changed since 1966. The approval of this consolidation of financially sound railroad companies would be a serious blow to the economy of the Northwest. The merger would place the largest segment of public surface transportation in the hands of a monopoly, without any guarantee against future service deterioration, abandonment and withdrawal.

Not only are we concerned for Montana, but we feel that the approval of this merger will have national implications of a far reaching nature. We seek assurances from the Commission in this matter.

With best personal wishes, we are,

Sincerely yours,

MIKE MANSFIELD,
U.S. Senator.

LEE METCALF,
U.S. Senator.

THE OKINAWA-BONIN QUESTION— PRIME MINISTER SATO'S VISIT TO UNITED STATES

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, on yesterday, the distinguished Prime Minister of Japan, Eisaku Sato, addressed

Sept 18, 1968

-3-

12. IMPORTS. Reps. Dorn and Whitener discussed the "serious situation confronting the American worker by reason of mounting imports." pp. H8923, H8949-51
13. TRANSPORTATION. Rep. Schwengel inserted an editorial opposing the bill to increase the size limits on trucks. p. H8949
14. COMMERCE. Rep. Staggers discussed the activities of the Commerce Department under the leadership of President Johnson mentioning the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act, the Fire Research and Safety Act, the new Environmental Science Services Adm., and the Office of State Technical Services. pp. H8951-2
15. POLLUTION. Rep. Daddario inserted letters commending the report, "Managing the Environment," which was issued by the Subcommittee on Science, Research, and Development. pp. H8956-8
16. HIGHWAYS. Reps. Scott and Nelsen criticized the "freeze" on Federal highway trust funds. pp. H8954, H8958-9
17. STOCKPILING. Received from OEP the statistical supplement of the stockpile report to Congress. p. H8961
18. PESTICIDES. Received a GAO report on the need to improve regulatory enforcement procedures involving pesticides, ARS, Department of Agriculture. p. H8961

SENATE

19. FARM CREDIT. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 3986, to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act and the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended, to expedite retirement of Government capital from Federal intermediate credit banks, production credit associations, and banks for cooperatives (S. Rept. 1573). p. S10999
20. NOXIOUS PLANTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. 2671, to provide for the control of noxious plants on land under the control or jurisdiction of the Federal government (S. Rept. 1574). pp. S10999-11000
21. SCHOOL LUNCH. S. 3848, to amend the National School Lunch Act to provide temporary emergency assistance to provide nutritious means to needy children in school and in other group activities outside of school, was ordered to lie on the table. p. S10917
22. WILDERNESS. Concurred in a House amendment to S. 3379, to designate certain lands in the Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge, Morris County, N. J., as wilderness. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. S10998
Sen. Yarborough inserted an article in which the author describes his travels through the Big Thicket area of Texas. Sen. Yarborough stated the article illustrates the need for immediate action on his bill to establish a Big Thicket National Park. pp. S11003-5

23. NOMINATION. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported the nomination of Ted J. Davis, Okla., to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. p. S11000
24. FOREIGN RELATIONS. Sen. Church inserted the text of his speech expressing his concern over the "urgent need for restoring the balance of responsibility" regarding foreign relations between Congress and the President. pp. S11000-3
25. PESTICIDES. Sen. Clark inserted an article concerning the chemical and biological warfare program in Utah which was allegedly associated with the death of 6,000 sheep near Dugway Proving Grounds. pp. S11014-7
26. INTEREST RATES. Concurred in House amendment to S. 3133, to extend for 2 years the authority for more flexible regulation of maximum rates of interest or dividends, higher reserve requirements, and open market operations in agency issues. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. S10947-8
27. HIGHWAYS. Sen. Hansen called for support from Senators whose State economies are "adversely" affected by the "freeze" on Federal highway trust fund payments to restore these funds. pp. S11018
28. RECREATION. Sen. McIntyre called for "rapid implementation" of a study recommended in a report released by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to create the Connecticut River Recreation Area. p. S11019
29. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield announced that following Thurs. the Senate "might take up" a bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to make unlawful certain property tax assessments of common carrier property, the Blue Ridge Parkway bill, and the Alaskan lands bill; on Mon. the Defense appropriation bill. p. S10985

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

30. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Madden stated that he has received hundreds of letters against the "farm annual subsidy for idle land" and inserted an editorial, "Time to Cut Farm Subsidies." p. E8071
Rep. Findley criticized the farm program in general and charged "peanut politics." pp. E8080-1
31. HUNGER. Rep. Fraser called attention to Secretary Freeman's "absorbing" book and inserted an article, "Technical Aid Best Weapon Against Famine." pp. E8061-2
32. MEXICO LANDS. Rep. Morris, N. Mex., inserted part two of an article on the problem of land distribution in Mex. pp. E8071-4
33. RETIREMENT; PERSONNEL. Rep. Udall praised Roger W. Jones, special assistant to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, and inserted an article, "Roger W. Jones Retires After a Colorful Career." pp. E8075-6

CONTROL OF NOXIOUS WEEDS

SEPTEMBER 18 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 17), 1968.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 2671]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to which was referred the bill (S. 2671) to provide for the control of noxious plants on land under the control or jurisdiction of the Federal Government, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with amendments and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

SHORT EXPLANATION

This bill would permit State officials to destroy noxious plants on Federal lands, subject to approval of the head of the Federal agency having jurisdiction over the land and under the procedures applicable to private lands. The State would be reimbursed to the extent of available Federal funds.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The committee amendments are technical in nature. They correct spelling and grammar and include an amendment suggested by the Department of the Army to make it abundantly clear that no entry of Federal lands inconsistent with national security shall be permitted.

DEPARTMENTAL VIEWS

Attached is the report of the Department of Agriculture advising that it has no objection to the bill with the amendment suggested by the Department of the Army and recommended by the committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., July 31, 1968.

HON. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in reply to your request for a report on S. 2671, a bill to provide for the control of noxious plants on land under the control or jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

We would have no objection to the enactment of S. 2671 with the amendment hereinafter suggested.

S. 2671 would authorize and direct Federal agency heads to permit State agriculture agencies to enter Federal lands and destroy noxious plants if (1) such entry is in accordance with a program approved by that Federal agency, (2) the means by which noxious plants are controlled are acceptable to the Federal agency head, and (3) the same procedure required by the State program with respect to privately owned land has been followed. State expenses would be reimbursable by the Federal agency to the extent that funds appropriated specifically for that purpose are available in the fiscal year in which the expenses are incurred.

This Department has long recognized the desirability and need for noxious plant control on both public and private land. We conduct a comprehensive research program on the biology and effective control of noxious plants and their effects on crop and rangelands. On the national forests, national grasslands, and other areas we administer we have furthered control efforts insofar as available funds permit. It is the policy of the Department of Agriculture to attain close Federal-State-private cooperation in the planning and conduct of noxious plant control programs. Where State funds are available we may allow State officials to enter our lands for control purposes.

We also recognize that it has not always been feasible, within the funds available, to devote sufficient funds to the control of noxious plants on our lands to create an effective control program. We understand the same is true as to certain other departments.

As a result, in those States with good administration of adequate noxious plant control laws, State and local officials may have reason to be concerned about the lack of control on federally administered lands. Certainly, Federal lands which are infested with noxious plants may well serve as a source of infestation and reinfestation of noxious plants on private lands.

S. 2671 would be beneficial in supporting State programs for noxious plant control.

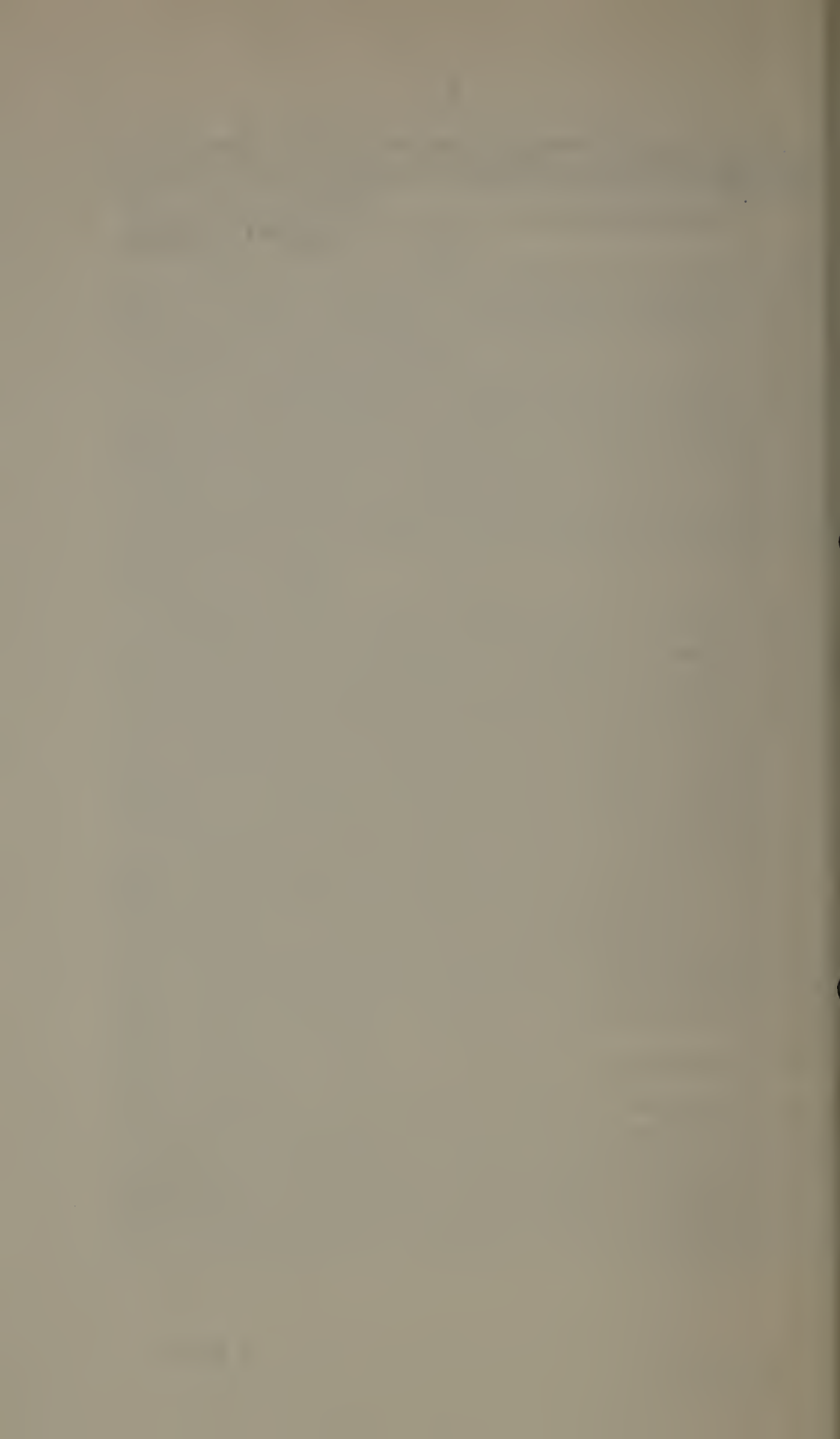
The Department of the Army, on behalf of the Department of Defense, has recommended that to insure that no entry of State weed control crews on military reservations will occur, which would be inconsistent with national security, the semicolon in line 11 on page 1 be changed to a colon and the following added: "*Provided, That no entry shall occur when the head of such Federal department or agency, or his designee, shall have certified that entry is inconsistent with national security;*".

The Bureau of the Budget advises that it has no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN.

○



Calendar No. 1558

90TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2671

[Report No. 1574]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

NOVEMBER 17, 1967

Mr. CARLSON introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

SEPTEMBER 18 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 17), 1968

Reported by Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To provide for the control of noxious plants on land under the control or jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the heads of Federal departments or agencies are
4 authorized and directed to permit the commissioner of
5 agriculture or other proper agency head of any State in
6 which there is in effect a program for the control of ~~noxious~~
7 *noxious* plants to enter upon any lands under their control
8 or jurisdiction and destroy noxious plants growing on such
9 land if—

10 (1) such entry is in accordance with a program
11 submitted to and approved by such department or

1 agency: *Provided, That no entry shall occur when the*
2 *head of such Federal department or agency, or his*
3 *designee, shall have certified that entry is inconsistent*
4 *with national security;*

5 (2) the means by which noxious plants are de-
6 stroyed are acceptable to the head of such department
7 or agency; and

8 (3) the same procedure required by the State pro-
9 gram with respect to privately owned land has been
10 followed.

11 SEC. 2. Any State incurring expenses pursuant to section
12 1 of this Act upon presentation of an itemized account of such
13 expenses shall be reimbursed by *the* head of the department
14 or agency having control or jurisdiction of the land with
15 respect to which such expenses were incurred: *Provided,*
16 That such reimbursement shall be only to the extent that
17 funds appropriated specifically to carry out the purposes of
18 this Act are available therefor during the fiscal year in which
19 the expenses are incurred.

20 SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
21 to departments or agencies of the Federal Government such
22 sums as the Congress may determine to be necessary to carry
23 out the purposes of this Act.

A BILL

To provide for the control of noxious plants on land under the control or jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

By Mr. CARLSON

NOVEMBER 17, 1967

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

SEPTEMBER 18 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 17), 1968

Reported with amendments

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued September 23, 1968
For actions of September 20, 1968
90th-2nd; No. 154

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SENATE

1. FARM CREDIT. Passed without amendment S. 3986, to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act and the Farm Credit Act of 1933. The committee report states the principal objective of the bill is to expedite retirement of Government capital in the intermediate credit banks and banks for cooperatives, "so that they will not be required to curtail lending operations to accomplish the reduction in budgeted Government expenditures required by section 202 of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968." pp. S11115-6
2. NOXIOUS PLANTS. Passed as reported S. 2671, to provide for the control of noxious plants on land under the control or jurisdiction of the Federal Govern-

ment. The committee report states this bill "would permit State officials to destroy noxious plants on Federal lands, subject to approval of the head of the Federal agency having jurisdiction over the land and under the procedures applicable to private lands. The State would be reimbursed to the extent of available Federal funds." pp. S11116-7

3. HEALTH; SAFETY. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee was discharged from further consideration of H. R. 10790, to provide for the protection of the public health from radiation emissions from electronic products, and the bill was ordered to be placed on the calendar. pp. S11188-9
4. APPROPRIATIONS. Sens. Russell and Mansfield submitted notices of their intention to move to suspend the rules for the purpose of proposing amendments to H. R. 18707, the Defense Department appropriation bill, 1969. Sen. Russell's amendment provides that Sec. 201 of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968 (personnel ceilings) "shall not apply with respect to those employees of the Department of Defense in positions established after June 30, 1966 in support of Southeast Asia operations and scheduled for abolition on termination of those operations" and "in applying the provisions of such section to the departments and agencies in the Executive Branch those employees (not exceeding 150,000) covered by above shall not be taken into account," and "employment in temporary and part-time positions in the Department of Defense may be programed on an annual basis in an average number not exceeding the average number of such employees during 1967." Sen. Mansfield's amendment provides that "no part of the funds provided in this or any other Act shall be used to pay any recipient of a grant or contract for the conduct of a research project an amount for indirect expenses in connection with such project in excess of twenty-five per centum of the direct costs." p. S11146
5. TAXATION. Continued debate on H. R. 2767, to allow farmers an amortized tax deduction for assessments levied by soil and water conservation districts (pp. S11172-4, S11176-190). Adopted an amendment by Sen. Miller to add a section that "in case of insurance proceeds received as a result of destruction or damage to crops, a taxpayer reporting on the cash basis of accounting may elect to include such proceeds in income for the year following the year of destruction..." (p. S11174). Rejected, 12-42, an amendment by Sen. Hartke to eliminate that section of the bill providing that a reasonable differentiation between male and female employees in retirement plans or practices shall not be considered to be discriminatory because of sex or age (pp. S11176-84). Pending at adjournment was an amendment by Sen. Long, La., to add the following new section: "The limitations in section 201 of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968 on the number of civilian employees in the executive branch shall not apply to the Social Security Administration, and employees in such Administration shall not be counted in applying such limitations to the rest of the executive branch."
6. LOANS. Sen. Mondale commended the Small Business Administration's economic opportunity loan program. pp. S11147-8
7. CONSUMERS. Sen. Magnuson inserted a speech on the history of the growth of consumerism in the U.S. pp. S11149-53



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 90th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 114

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1968

No. 154

House of Representatives

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, September 23, 1968, at 12 o'clock noon.

Senate

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1968

The Senate met at 10:30 a.m., and was called to order by the President pro tempore.

Bishop W. Earl Ledden, Wesley Theological Seminary, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, our Heavenly Father, for yet another day of life we give Thee heartfelt thanks. Unnumbered—and unnoticed—blessings come from Thee, new every morning; and with the blessings, burdens to be borne. Make us sensitive to Thy goodness, and responsive to Thy will. Give us, we pray, strength equal to our tasks, integrity equal to all testings.

And grant, O God, that our minds may be so open to Thy truth, our wills so dedicated to the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation, that we, servants of Thine and of the people, may be privileged this day to strengthen the forces of righteousness and justice and good will, and subdue all violence of prejudice and partisanship and arrogance.

Move Thou upon the hearts of leaders of all lands to the end that men may yet recognize each other, across all frontiers, as members of one great human family destined by their Creator to dwell in peace upon the face of the earth.

In the name of Christ. Amen.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, informed the Senate that, pursuant to the provisions of 40 United States Code 175 and 176, the Speaker had appointed Mr. CRAMER, of Florida, as a member of the House Office Building Commission.

The message announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 79) to correct errors in the enrollment of S. 827.

The message also announced that the House insisted upon its amendment to

the bill (S. 698) to achieve the fullest cooperation and coordination of activities among the levels of government in order to improve the operation of our federal system in an increasingly complex society, to improve the administration of grants-in-aid to the States, to provide for periodic congressional review of Federal grants-in-aid, to permit provision of reimbursable technical services to State and local government, to establish coordinated intergovernmental policy and administration of grants and loans for urban development, to authorize the consolidation of certain grant-in-aid programs, to provide for the acquisition, use, and disposition of land within urban areas by Federal agencies in conformity with local government programs, to establish a uniform relocation assistance policy, to establish a uniform land acquisition policy for Federal and federally aided programs, and for other purposes, disagreed to by the Senate; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. HOLIFIELD, Mr. BLATNIK, Mr. REUSS, Mrs. DWYER, and Mr. ERLBORN were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had passed a bill (H.R. 19908) making appropriations for foreign assistance and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H.R. 19908) making appropriations for foreign assistance and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, September 19, 1968, be dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the order of yesterday, the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS] is recognized.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President I ask unanimous consent that the distinguished Senator from South Carolina yield to me briefly, with no diminution of his time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION— RETIREMENT OF GOVERNMENT CAPITAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1557, S. 3986.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 3986) to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act and the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended, to expedite retirement of Government capital from Federal intermediate credit banks, production credit associations and banks for cooperatives, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a

third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 3986

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 205(a)(1) of the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1061(a)(1)), is amended by adding the following two paragraphs at the end thereof:

"As to any class A stock held by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration on behalf of the United States at enactment of this paragraph, the Governor may at any time require the bank to retire such class A stock if, in his judgment, the bank has resources available therefor, and he may accept in payment for such stock such amount not in excess of par as in his judgment and with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury represents a fair value of such stock, or such retirement may be effected upon delivery to the Governor of an amount of United States Government bonds the market value of which on the date of transaction represents the fair value of the class A shares as determined by the Governor with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury.

"After all class A stock held by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration on behalf of the United States has been retired from all of the Federal Intermediate credit banks, and full private ownership has thus been achieved, short-term Federal investments in such class A stock to help one or several of the banks to meet emergency credit needs shall not be deemed to change this ownership status: *Provided, however,* That this sentence shall not alter the application of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U.S.C. 841-870), and section 206(a)(4) of the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1072(a)(4)) (relating to payment of a franchise tax to the United States if the bank has outstanding capital stock held by the United States)."

SEC. 2. (a) Section 6 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1131c), is amended by adding the following sentence at the end thereof: "If an association is deemed not to have resources available to retire and cancel any class A stock held by the Governor in such association, but in the judgment of the Governor the Federal intermediate credit bank of the district has resources available to do so, the Governor may require such bank to invest in an equivalent amount of class A stock of said association and the association then shall pay the proceeds thereof into such revolving fund in retirement of the class A stock held by the Governor."

(b) Section 16(a) of the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1131c-1(a)), is amended by adding the following sentence at the end thereof: "If an association is deemed not to have resources available to retire and cancel any class C stock held by the Governor in such association, but in the judgment of the Governor the Federal intermediate credit bank of the district has resources available to do so, the Governor may require such bank to invest in an equivalent amount of class A or class C stock of said association and the association then shall pay the proceeds thereof into such revolving fund in retirement of the class C stock held by the Governor."

SEC. 3. Section 43 of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 (12 U.S.C. 1134e) is amended by adding the following two paragraphs at the end thereof:

"As to any class A stock of any such bank held by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration on behalf of the United States at enactment of this paragraph, he may accept in payment for such stock, such amount not in excess of par as in his judgment and with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury represents a fair value of such stock,

or such retirement may be effected upon delivery to the Governor of an amount of United States Government bonds the market value of which on the date of transaction represents the fair value of the class A shares as determined by the Governor with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury.

"After all class A stock held by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration on behalf of the United States has been retired from all of the banks for cooperatives, and full private ownership has thus been achieved, short-term Federal investments in such class A stock to help one or several of the banks to meet emergency credit needs shall not be deemed to change this ownership status: *Provided, however,* That this sentence shall not alter the application of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U.S.C. 841-870), and section 36(a)(3) of the Farm Credit Act of 1933, as amended (12 U.S.C. 11341(a)(3)) (relating to payment of a franchise tax to the United States if the bank has outstanding capital stock held by the United States)."

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1573), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SHORT EXPLANATION

This bill would—

(1) permit retirement of Government capital in the Federal Intermediate credit banks and banks for cooperatives at fair value, instead of par;

(2) permit emergency short-term Federal investments in such banks after they have achieved full private ownership without changing their private ownership status; and

(3) authorize the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration to require the credit banks to purchase stock in production credit associations so that such associations can retire their Government capital.

The principal objective of the bill is to expedite retirement of Government capital in the credit banks and banks for cooperatives, so that they will not be required to curtail lending operations to accomplish the reduction in budgeted Government expenditures required by section 202 of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968. Funds used in lending operations by these banks are acquired from the investing public, and a reduction in their lending operations would deprive borrowers of needed funds without effecting a real reduction in the expenditure of Government funds.

CONTROL OF NOXIOUS WEEDS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1558, S. 2671.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 2671) to provide for the control of noxious plants on land under the control or jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, with amendments on page 1, line 6, after the word "of" strike out "noxious" and insert "noxious"; on page 2, line 1, after the

word "agency" insert a colon and "*Provided*, That no entry shall occur when the head of such Federal department or agency, or his designee, shall have certified that entry is inconsistent with national security;"; and in line 13, after the word "by" insert "the"; so as to make the bill read:

S. 2671

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the heads of Federal departments or agencies are authorized and directed to permit the commissioner of agriculture or other proper agency head of any State in which there is in effect a program for the control of noxious plants to enter upon any lands under their control or jurisdiction and destroy noxious plants growing on such land if—

(1) such entry is in accordance with a program submitted to and approved by such department or agency: *Provided*, That no entry shall occur when the head of such Federal department or agency, or his designee, shall have certified that entry is inconsistent with national security;

(2) the means by which noxious plants are destroyed are acceptable to the head of such department or agency; and

(3) the same procedure required by the State program with respect to privately owned land has been followed.

SEC. 2. Any State incurring expenses pursuant to section 1 of this Act upon presentation of an itemized account of such expenses shall be reimbursed by the head of the department or agency having control or jurisdiction of the land with respect to which such expenses were incurred: *Provided*, That such reimbursement shall be only to the extent that funds appropriated specifically to carry out the purposes of this Act are available therefor during the fiscal year in which the expenses are incurred.

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to departments or agencies of the Federal Government such sums as the Congress may determine to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I want to express my appreciation to the members of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry for their efforts to expedite this bill to aid in the control of weeds on Federal lands. I want also to commend the Department of Agriculture for their cooperation in helping to put this bill together in a form which would be acceptable to the various Federal agencies affected while still accomplishing the purpose of the bill.

Weeds continue to be a serious problem in this country. Weeds impair the health and efficiency of many, many Americans, particularly those who suffer allergies. They provide protection for disease-carrying insects and serve as a reservoir for disease producing organisms.

Weeds are a threat to American agriculture. They reduce yields and lower the quality of crops and livestock. They reduce the efficiency of production and harvesting equipment.

Weeds also spoil many of our conservation and recreational areas. They reduce the use of lakes, ponds, waterways, parks, and other areas. They make our water management programs more difficult. Weeds can be an unsightly distraction in locations which might otherwise be beautiful.

Efforts are being made at all levels of Government to do something about the

control of weeds. The Federal Government has recognized the problem and has several programs underway to help in the control of weeds.

Unfortunately, however, it has not always been possible because of limitations of authority or funds to devote sufficient effort to provide for the effective control of noxious weeds on Federal lands.

At the same time, many of our States have developed adequate noxious weed control programs. In these States, there is concern about the lack of control on Federal lands for such land frequently serves as a source of reinfestation on private or State land.

It was with this in mind that I introduced S. 2671. I believe it is important that the Federal Government do all that it can to cooperate with the State and local governments and private interests which are fighting the war on weeds.

Cultural, mechanical, ecological, and other biological methods of weed control have been adopted in the struggle to control noxious plants.

More than 400 million acres of cultivated crops receive treatment each year. More than 1 billion acres of hay, pasture, and rangelands, and millions of acres of nonagricultural lands, aquatic sites, and rights-of-way are subject to weed control practices.

Yet, despite significant developments in chemical and nonchemical methods of weed control, the annual losses caused by weeds are intolerable. The U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates that weeds reduce agricultural production on all levels about 8 percent each year.

Farmers spend about \$2½ billion each year to control weeds. Nevertheless, the losses caused by weeds and the cost of their control is estimated at \$5 billion each year, a loss our country should not and cannot continue to bear.

Private interests have done much concerning weed control, however, their fight against this agricultural menace is only one-half of the picture. Federal agencies are responsible for the management of about 1 billion acres of public land; land closely associated with private land used for crop production, grazing and forestry.

Most of the public land is infested with one or more species of weeds; more than 10 million acres are infested by weeds classified as noxious. Many States have enacted noxious weed control laws, however, State programs are ineffective unless noxious weeds are controlled on public lands.

The losses caused by weeds on privately owned lands cannot be reduced unless weeds on federally managed public lands are controlled. Weeds on public lands and nonagricultural lands are a constant source of reinfestation of privately owned farmlands. Annual reinfestation increases the cost of control. The burden becomes endless for those who produce our Nation's food and fiber supply.

The loss to farmers is only a part of the total picture concerning the national weed menace. Many acres of public land are infested with poisonous plants. In many of our national parks, poison ivy, poison oak, and similar plants cause nearly 2 million cases of skin poisoning

and other skin irritations, all of which adds up to an annual loss of 333,000 working days. In addition, these poisonous weed plants cause 3.7 million days of restricted activity and one-half million days spent in bed. We do not have statistics on the reduced efficiency, cost of medical care, and other information related to losses caused by ragweed and by other weed pollens to which hundreds of thousands of people are allergic. Weed pollens are a constant and expensive irritation to thousands of citizens who suffer from allergies.

I would like to stress that today's modern technology can provide us with the means of effectively winning the war against weeds. Recent advances in chemical and nonchemical weed control technology make it possible to control weeds effectively, safely, and economically on federally managed public lands.

We can win the war against noxious and other weeds that pose such a serious threat to health and agriculture. We must provide adequate authority and the resources needed to accomplish this important objective.

I would also like to insert in the RECORD two resolutions that expressly point out the importance of weed control; the resolution adopted by the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture and the resolution adopted by the Western Governors' Conference. Both resolutions demonstrate the growing national awareness over the need for action concerning noxious weed control. I ask unanimous consent that these resolutions be inserted with my remarks in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolutions were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION XXII—WEED CONTROL ON FEDERALLY OWNED LANDS

(Adopted by the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture in convention in Atlanta, Ga., October 1-5, 1967)

Whereas, the American farmer has been beset by continually increasing production costs in producing a bountiful food supply for the American public as well as a large part of the world; and

Whereas, noxious weeds and especially the perennial type annually cut production of crops a considerable amount; and

Whereas, the farmer through assessment in weed districts and personal expense has expended almost prohibitive sums of money in attempting to control and eradicate perennial weeds; and

Whereas, especially in our mountainous areas of the western states much of the land on the upper reaches of our rivers is federally owned; and

Whereas, much of this type of federal land is not easily accessible and is difficult to treat for perennial weed control and eradication; and

Whereas, the seed from perennial weeds on the upper reaches of our rivers is carried downstream and reinfests areas upon which private and public funds have been expended and negates much of the progress made in weed control: Therefore be it

Resolved, That The National Association of State Departments of Agriculture in convention assembled in Atlanta, Georgia, October 1-5, 1967, through its Board of Directors, lends its support to legislation now before the Congress to appropriate necessary funds that will enable the treatment of federally-owned lands for weed eradication and control; and be it

Resolved further, That The National Association of State Departments of Agriculture requests the Agricultural Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to increase its activities in the field of research on chemicals and methods to control perennial weeds on the upper reaches of our rivers.

VII NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL

(Resolution adopted by 1967 annual meeting Western Governors' Conference, June 28, 1967, West Yellowstone, Mont.)

Whereas, Noxious weeds are a problem in all states of the United States and it is difficult for states individually to control noxious weeds without interstate cooperation; and

Whereas, A large part of the land in many states is controlled by the federal government and therefore federal cooperation is essential to effective weed control; and

Whereas, Noxious weeds do invade the states from other states and foreign countries; and

Whereas, The United States Department of Agriculture is limited in its authority of noxious weed control to the protection and improvement of future productivity of range lands;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, By the 1967 Annual Meeting of the Western Governors' Conference at West Yellowstone, Montana, that the Secretary of Agriculture be urged to obtain a noxious weed control law affecting federally-owned lands.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendments.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1574), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SHORT EXPLANATION

This bill would permit State officials to destroy noxious plants on Federal lands, subject to approval of the head of the Federal agency having jurisdiction over the land and under the procedures applicable to private lands. The State would be reimbursed to the extent of available Federal funds.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The committee amendments are technical in nature. They correct spelling and grammar and include an amendment suggested by the Department of the Army to make it abundantly clear that no entry of Federal lands inconsistent with national security shall be permitted.

INTERNATIONAL CENTER COMPLEX

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1559, H.R. 16175.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 16175) to authorize the transfer, conveyance, lease, and improvement of, and construction on, certain property in the District of Columbia, for use as a headquarters site for the Organization of American States, as sites for govern-

ments of foreign countries, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1575), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE

The purpose of H.R. 16175 is to authorize the Secretary of State to sell or lease approximately 34 acres of property located in the old National Bureau of Standards site to foreign governments and international organizations "upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe." The property involved is bounded by Connecticut Avenue, Van Ness Street, Reno Road, and Tilden Street.

PROVISIONS OF BILL

Under the terms of the bill, the Secretary is authorized to transfer or convey to the Organization of American States, without monetary consideration, all right, title, and interest of not to exceed 8 acres of land located in the Bureau of Standards site. The OAS is expected to construct a headquarters building and related improvements on the property. In return for the 8 acres the OAS will convey to the U.S. Government, without monetary consideration, its present administration building located at 19th and Constitution Avenue NW. The bill also authorizes the conveyance to the OAS, without monetary consideration, title to the property on which the main building of the Pan American Union is situated at 17th and C Streets NW., together with all interests of the United States in the improvements thereon.

In addition, it is understood that about 16 acres of the Bureau of Standards property will be sold or leased to foreign governments for chancery sites and that the remaining 10 acres will be devoted to park areas. The proceeds from the sale or lease of the property to international organizations and foreign governments are to be deposited in a special account in the Treasury to pay for the costs of construction of streets, sidewalks, sewers, water mains, et cetera, and any amounts remaining after the completion of such projects are to be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

COMMITTEE ACTION AND RECOMMENDATION

H.R. 16175 was passed by the House of Representatives on September 16, 1968, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations on September 17. The following day the committee held a public hearing on the bill and received testimony from Mr. Leonard C. Meeker, the Legal Adviser of the Department of State. His statement is reproduced in the appendix to this report. Also included in the appendix is a statement submitted by Mr. John W. Ford, the alternate U.S. representative to the Council of the Organization of American States. No public witnesses asked to be heard and, as far as the committee is aware there is no opposition to H.R. 16175.

In the committee's view, the enactment of H.R. 16175 will help to alleviate the long-standing problem of finding adequate and suitable sites in the District of Columbia for foreign chanceries and international organizations. It is hoped, therefore, that the Senate will approve the bill at an early date.

SHALL WE APPEASE COMMUNIST CHINA?

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, within the coming weeks the U.N. General Assembly will again convene, and once again, there is bound to be impassioned debate over the question of U.N. membership for Communist China.

One would have thought that the horrifying stories that have come out of Communist China since Mao Tse-tung launched his cultural revolution 2 years ago would have been enough to dampen the ardor of those non-Communist governments who have in recent years sought to bring Red China into the world organization. But, surprisingly, the obvious disintegration of Communist rule and the gruesome revolutionary terror that now exists in Red China seem to have had precisely the opposite effect.

In recent months, the suggestion has been made by a number of people prominent in public life that we change our China policy. We are told that the policy of political isolation has failed; that Communist China is here to stay; and that if we sincerely desire to achieve peace in the Far East, we will first have to achieve some kind of understanding with Red China.

This position has been spelled out, with minor variations, in recent statements by a group of American scholars specializing in Asian affairs and by prominent Members of Congress.

The call has been made in all of these statements for a serious effort to build bridges to the Chinese people. Implicitly, and sometimes explicitly, the argument has been made that our present policy is rigid and futile and that, instead of opposing the admission of Red China to the U.N., we should actively sponsor her admission.

All the indications are that we are witnessing the beginning of another big drive to admit Red China to the United Nations and, ultimately, to grant her diplomatic recognition.

It is true that changing circumstances sometimes require changing policies. But the question that has to be decided before one can recommend a new policy is whether the current policy gives evidence of succeeding or of failing. And the evidence is overwhelming that our present China policy has been successful in terms of the objectives we set ourselves.

Our China policy has not failed. The policy of containment which we have pursued has, for almost two decades now, provided an umbrella of security for the countries on China's periphery. And this policy also reserves a very large share of the credit for the chaos and demoralization that now afflict the Chinese Communist regime.

It would be useful to examine the major arguments advanced in support of changing our China policy, because the chances are that we shall hear these same arguments repeated over and over again during the coming period—and because the time to squelch a fallacy is at the beginning and not after it has achieved widespread currency.

WISHFUL THINKING AND APPEASEMENT

It is the most human thing in the world to run away from difficult situations by indulging in wishful thinking. And the more difficult and threatening the circumstances, the greater the temptation to deny reality—the greater the temptation to delude one's self into believing that all the dangers threatening us can be dissipated by a few simple devices.

Because of its association with Hitler and World War II, the word "appeasement" has become one of the most despised words in the English language. It should, therefore, not be bandied about lightly.

Some of the arguments that are now advanced with regard to Red China bear a frightening similarity to the arguments that paved the way to the Munich agreement and to the ultimate disaster of World War II.

The similarities are many.

Then, as now, we were confronted with a ruthless, aggressive totalitarianism, contemptuous of human life and fanatically committed to the destruction of the free world.

Then, as now, the prospect of another world war was almost too horrible for civilized men to contemplate.

Then, as now, there was a terrible temptation to deny reality and to indulge in wishful thinking—to hope that the Nazis were not totally unlike ourselves; that they were not altogether impervious to reason and goodwill; that an accommodation with them was necessary and possible; and that war could be avoided by the simple devices of more contacts and more diplomacy.

This was not the thinking of Neville Chamberlain alone; it was the mood of an entire era to which history has given his name. The result was that, when Chamberlain came back from Munich and waved the piece of paper which, he said, promised "peace in our time," he was applauded by the overwhelming majority of his countrymen, Tory, Liberal, and Labor.

But then reality prevailed, as it always does in the end, and the wishful thinking and the wishful thinkers were swept aside by the march of events.

Two essential lessons emerged, or should have emerged, from this experience.

The first lesson is that the 20th century has spawned totalitarian regimes with which no permanent reconciliation is possible—as much as we may desire it and as hard as we may labor to achieve it—for the simple reason that they are implacably committed to the destruction of the free world.

The second lesson, which is related to the first, is that any effort to buy off or appease the totalitarian fanatics of our time is doomed to failure, and that it runs the almost certain risk of provoking the wider war which it seeks to avoid.

Those who today urge reconciliation with Communist China would be prepared to concede the truth of these statements about the Nazi regime and about the impossibility of achieving a genuine understanding with it. But they will argue that there are important differences

90TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2671

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 23, 1968

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AN ACT

To provide for the control of noxious plants on land under the control or jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 That the heads of Federal departments or agencies are
4 authorized and directed to permit the commissioner of agri-
5 culture or other proper agency head of any State in which
6 there is in effect a program for the control of noxious plants
7 to enter upon any lands under their control or jurisdiction and
8 destroy noxious plants growing on such land if—

9 (1) such entry is in accordance with a program
10 submitted to and approved by such department or

1 agency: *Provided*, That no entry shall occur when the
2 head of such Federal department or agency, or his
3 designee, shall have certified that entry is inconsistent
4 with national security;

5 (2) the means by which noxious plants are de-
6 stroyed are acceptable to the head of such department
7 or agency; and

8 (3) the same procedure required by the State
9 program with respect to privately owned land has been
10 followed.

11 SEC. 2. Any State incurring expenses pursuant to section
12 1 of this Act upon presentation of an itemized account of such
13 expenses shall be reimbursed by the head of the department
14 or agency having control or jurisdiction of the land with
15 respect to which such expenses were incurred: *Provided*,
16 That such reimbursement shall be only to the extent that
17 funds appropriated specifically to carry out the purposes of
18 this Act are available therefor during the fiscal year in which
19 the expenses are incurred.

20 SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated

1 to departments or agencies of the Federal Government such
2 sums as the Congress may determine to be necessary to carry
3 out the purposes of this Act.

Passed the Senate September 20, 1968.

Attest:

FRANCIS R. VALEO,

Secretary.

AN ACT

To provide for the control of noxious plants on land under the control or jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1968

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued September 27, 1968
For actions of September 26, 1968
90th-2nd; No. 158

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate agreed to conference report on food stamp bill. Senate agreed to conference report on scenic rivers bill. House passed continuing appropriations resolution.

SENATE

1. FOOD STAMPS. Agreed to the conference report on S. 3068, which authorizes \$315 million for the food stamp program for the fiscal year 1969, \$340 million for 1970, and \$170 million for the first half of 1971. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. S11516
2. SCENIC RIVERS. Agreed to the conference report on S. 119, to reserve certain public lands for a national wild and scenic rivers system. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. S11513-6

3. MEAT IMPORTS. Sen. Hruska asked for additional meat-import controls and inserted correspondence of himself, the American National Cattlemen's Association, and Raymond A. Ioanes (FAS). pp. S11468-9
4. WEATHER CONTROL. Both Houses received from the President a report on the weather control program. pp. S11469-70, H9181-2
5. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Ellender defended his foreign-aid inspection trips and his use of the USDA motion picture service in this connection. pp. S11488-90
6. HUNGER; RURAL LIFE. Sen. Javits inserted his annual report including items on feeding the hungry and rural life. pp. S11502-6
Sen. Proxmire recommended S. Con. Res. 80, which calls for additional aid in Biafra (pp. S11523-4). Sen. Hart announced additional cosponsors of the measure (p. S11528).
7. JOB CORPS. Sen. Javits inserted an article questioning some results of the Job Corps. pp. S11506-7
8. RENEGOTIATION. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 17324, to extend and amend the Renegotiation Act of 1951. House conferees have been appointed. p. S11517
9. LAND MANAGEMENT. Sen. McGee inserted a statement by Sen. Bartlett praising the work of the Bureau of Land Management in Alaska. pp. S11516-7
10. METRIC SYSTEM. Sen. Pell commended approval of the bill to provide for a study of the metric system and inserted a statement by the Metric Association. pp. S11518-9
11. ELECTRIFICATION; NATURAL RESOURCES. Sen. Burdick inserted resolutions of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee of the Consumer Federation. pp. S11521-2
12. WATER POLLUTION. Sen. Mondale inserted an editorial favoring water-pollution control in small lakes. p. S11523
13. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5117, to authorize Interior to construct, operate, and maintain stage 1 and to acquire lands for stage 2 of the Palmetto Bend reclamation project, Tex. (S. Rept. 1591). p. S11525
14. TAXATION. Sen. Williams, Del., submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to H. R. 2767, to allow a farmer an amortized deduction from gross income for assessments levied by soil or water conservation or drainage projects. p. S11528

HOUSE

15. GUAM. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 15151, to promote the economic development of Guam (H. Rept. 1930). p. H9251
16. NOXIOUS PLANTS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 2671, to provide for the control of noxious plants on land under the control or jurisdiction of the Federal Government (H. Rept. 1931). p. H9251

CONTROL OF NOXIOUS PLANTS

SEPTEMBER 26, 1968.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. POAGE, from the Committee on Agriculture,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2671]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2671) to provide for the control of noxious plants on land under the control or jurisdiction of the Federal Government, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

EXPLANATION

This bill would permit the entry of State agriculture or other proper agencies upon lands under the control or jurisdiction of Federal departments or agencies for the purpose of destroying and controlling noxious plants growing on such lands. The entry would be subject to the approval of the head of the Federal agency having jurisdiction over the lands. The means by which the noxious plants were to be destroyed or controlled would have to be acceptable to the head of the agency. The same procedures or means used by the State with respect to privately owned lands would be followed on the Federal property. The State would be reimbursed to the extent of available Federal funds.

COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

The committee held hearings on September 26, 1968, on H.R. 14158, a companion bill introduced by Congressman Foley. The committee adopted the amendment recommended by the Department of the Army to prohibit entry where inconsistent with national security. With the addition of the amendment, the House bill became identical to S. 2671 as passed in the Senate and the Senate bill was reported in the interest of expediency.

DEPARTMENTAL POSITION

In the attached statement by Mr. R. M. Denio, Director, Division of Range Management, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, presented to the committee at the hearings, the committee was advised the Department had no objection to the enactment of S. 2671. The committee was advised in the report that the Bureau of the Budget had no objection from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am pleased to have the opportunity to present this statement for the Department of Agriculture on H.R. 14158 and S. 2671, relating to noxious plant control on Federal lands.

H.R. 14158 would authorize and direct Federal agency heads to permit State agriculture agencies to enter Federal lands and destroy noxious plants if (1) such entry is in accordance with a program approved by that Federal agency, (2) the means by which noxious plants are controlled are acceptable to the Federal agency head, and (3) the same procedure required by the State program with respect to privately owned land has been followed. State expenses would be reimbursable by the Federal agency to the extent that funds appropriated specifically for that purpose are available in the fiscal year in which the expenses are incurred.

S. 2671 is nearly identical to H.R. 14158. It contains an additional provision recommended by the Department of the Army to insure that no entry of State weed control crews will occur which would be inconsistent with national security. This provision is set out in our report to your committee on H.R. 14158. It would not affect other provisions of the bill that would permit entry on Federal lands only if the weed control program or methods have been approved by the administering agency head.

The Department of Agriculture has long recognized the need for adequate noxious plant control on both public and private lands. A comprehensive research program is conducted by the Department relating to biology and control of noxious plants and their effect on crop and range lands. We have furthered control efforts to the extent possible with funding available for this purpose on national forests, national grasslands, and other lands under our administration.

We also strive to maintain close Federal-State-private cooperation in noxious plant control. An interagency ad hoc committee, appointed by the joint action of the Department of Agriculture and Interior Weed Committees, recently completed an exhaustive investigation and evaluation of matters relating to noxious plants. Special emphasis was given to an assessment of State and Federal legislative authority and regulation related to: (a) importation, domestic movement, and quarantine of weeds and their propagation parts; and (b) control and eradication of weeds on private and public lands. Findings resulting from this effort pinpoint problem areas and needs requiring attention to cope with noxious plants and their control.

It has not always been possible to devote sufficient funds to the control of noxious plants. Thus an effective control program has not been realized in some areas. Local officials in States with good administration of adequate noxious plant control laws may have

cause for concern. Noxious plant-infested Federal lands may well pose a threat to noninfested private and other lands.

H.R. 14158 and S. 2671 would be beneficial in supporting State programs for noxious plant control. We would have no objection to the enactment of S. 2671, or of H.R. 14158 if it is amended as suggested in our report.

○

Union Calendar No. 814

90TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2671

[Report No. 1931]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 23, 1968

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

SEPTEMBER 26, 1968

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union
and ordered to be printed

AN ACT

To provide for the control of noxious plants on land under the
control or jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the heads of Federal departments or agenices are
4 authorized and directed to permit the commissioner of agri-
5 culture or other proper agency head of any State in which
6 there is in effect a program for the control of noxious plants
7 to enter upon any lands under their control or jurisdiction and
8 destroy noxious plants growing on such land if—

9 (1) such entry is in accordance with a program
10 submitted to and approved by such department or
11 agency: *Provided*, That no entry shall occur when the

1 head of such Federal department or agency, or his
2 designee, shall have certified that entry is inconsistent
3 with national security;

4 (2) the means by which noxious plants are de-
5 stroyed are acceptable to the head of such department
6 or agency; and

7 (3) the same procedure required by the State
8 program with respect to privately owned land has been
9 followed.

10 SEC. 2. Any State incurring expenses pursuant to section
11 1 of this Act upon presentation of an itemized account of such
12 expenses shall be reimbursed by the head of the department
13 or agency having control or jurisdiction of the land with
14 respect to which such expenses were incurred: *Provided*,
15 That such reimbursement shall be only to the extent that
16 funds appropriated specifically to carry out the purposes of
17 this Act are available therefor during the fiscal year in which
18 the expenses are incurred.

19 SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
20 to departments or agencies of the Federal Government such
21 sums as the Congress may determine to be necessary to carry
22 out the purposes of this Act.

Passed the Senate September 20, 1968.

Attest:

FRANCIS R. VALEO,

Secretary.

AN ACT

To provide for the control of noxious plants on
land under the control or jurisdiction of the
Federal Government.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1968

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

SEPTEMBER 26, 1968

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

House

Oct 7, 1968

- 3 -

"Expenditures for farm price supports and public assistance grants stand on the same footing. They are essentially uncontrollable through the annual budget and appropriation process because they are fixed and determined under provisions in various basic laws which, as a very practical matter, cannot be abrogated or effectively controlled through the annual appropriation bills. And they are so classified in the January budget, on page 15, along with the exempted items of interest, veterans benefits and social security.

"As was the case with the original exemptions noted, the further exemptions proposed in section 1002 do not impinge in any way upon the mandated reductions of at least \$6 billion in expenditures and at least \$10 billion in new budget authority proposed in the January budget. Those reductions still hold; under the law, they still must be made.

"The House, in specific bills, has already made reductions of between \$12 and \$13 billion in new budget authority requests, and something in the area of \$4 billion in expenditure reductions. With two large appropriation bills and certain other spending bills still pending, it is too early to state with precision, but there is every indication the final results will show specific congressional reductions in excess of \$10 billion in the budget authority requests. On expenditures and net lending, the final result of congressional actions may range in the area of \$3.3 to \$3.5 billion in reductions, which means that the President will have to make the additional reductions necessary to achieve the \$6 billion required by the law.

"In the absence of exemption action, about \$7.2 billion--perhaps even more--in reductions would be necessary in order to offset the mandatory overruns on farm price supports and public assistance now indicated and still secure the net cut of \$6 billion in non-exempted areas. According to the Summer Review of the 1969 budget issued by the Executive Branch on September 9, failure to make the exemptions in section 1002 would mean that the offsetting reductions would be disruptive, and even disastrous, to many of the well-established programs of the Departments of Agriculture and Health, Education, and Welfare that are important to agriculture and to the people and the economy generally, including the consumer.

"Thus, section 1002 is proposed in order to prevent the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act from requiring a \$7.2 billion, or perhaps even larger, expenditure-net lending reduction, instead of the \$6 billion intended by Congress, and in order to meet additional unforeseen problems. And, enactment of section 1002 as proposed in the bill should enable the Department of Agriculture to lift its restriction against new starts of SCS projects.

"The Committee did not think it was necessary to place specific dollar ceilings on the new obligational and loan authority side of the two exemptions in section 1002. As noted, in specific actions in the appropriation bills and other bills having impact on such authority, Congress will more than meet the \$10 billion minimum reduction goal. The President, under section 202 of the law, will have to make additional obligational authority reductions in order to secure the remainder of the \$6 billion expenditure reduction, and it may be that a portion would fall against carryover obligational authority as well as some against new authority; the 'mix' is in the discretion of the President. And as to the farm price supports portion, the added amount falls in the permanent authority category of contract authorization not requiring annual appropriation action. The immediate, and key numbers are those on expenditures and net lending, and it is these that section 1002 would limit by specific dollar amount."

Conferees were appointed on H. R. 18707, the Defense Department appropriation bill, 1969, and H. R. 19908, the foreign aid appropriation bill, 1969. Conferees have been appointed on both bills. The conferees on H. R. 19908 were given until midnight, Oct. 7, to file a report. pp. H9514-15

2. LANDS. Passed as reported S. 3736, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell to the village of Central, N. Mex., certain lands which are now administered by the Department of Agriculture through the Forest Service. p. H9519
3. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported H. R. 16558, to amend title 5, United States Code, to expand the use of the U. S. Civil Service Commission's revolving fund to include the financing of all reimbursable services performed by the Commission for other departments and agencies of the Government. p. H9517
4. POLLUTION. Passed, 277-0, under suspension of the rules S. 3206, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, relating to the control of oil and hazardous substances; financing the construction of waste treatment works; to the conduct of water pollution control research; and to the control of sewage from vessels. pp. H9522-43
5. GUAM. Passed with amendment S. 1763, to promote the economic development of Guam. The language of H. R. 15151, a similar bill passed earlier (279-0) under suspension of the rules, was substituted for that of S. 1763, and H. R. 15151 was tabled. pp. H9543-7
6. DAIRY PROGRAM. Passed, 201-76, under suspension of the rules H. R. 19910, to amend provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act relating to the class I dairy program. Rep. Foley explained that there were committee amendments which would (1) require that additional allowances be made for new producers who wish to come in without any waiting period to earn a base; (2) delete section 2, which deals with dues checkoff for promotion research; and (3) insure that there would be individual voting in each of the base plan elections authorized under the bill; and that the amendments were included in his motion to suspend the rules. pp. H9551-6
7. NOXIOUS PLANTS. Passed under suspension of the rules S. 2671, to provide for the control of noxious plants on land under the control or jurisdiction of the Federal Government. pp. H9556-8
8. TRANSPORTATION. Rep. Schwengel inserted newspaper articles opposing the so-called truckers bill. pp. H9580-1
9. HEALTH. Rep. Van Deerline spoke in favor of H. R. 10790, the proposed Radiation Control for Health and Safety Act. p. H9515
10. LEGISLATIVE PROCESS. Rep. Hall questioned plans to consider several bills which, he indicated, had been reported by the Post Office and Civil Service Committee without a quorum being present. The Speaker replied that the bills would be considered under a motion which would suspend all rules. pp. H9515-6
11. REPORTS. Reps. Madden, Smith of Iowa, and Bolton inserted reports to their constituents, including items of interest to this Department. pp. H9568-70, H9581-7

particular area of the U.S. They are happening on a national basis as shown by the following U.S. statistics on fluid milk sales, taken from the 1967 Statistical Abstract of the United States:

Number of companies processing fluid milk: 1958, 5,008; 1963, 4,030.

Thus, we lost nearly a fifth of the firms in the 5 year period.

Any Class I base plan which reserves the Class I proceeds of a given market to those producers who supplied milk to the handlers of the market during a specified base period can only work to the detriment of those producers who have been selling milk to the handlers forced out of business and whose business is transferred or gone to provide the growth of the large handlers of the more populous areas.

It is apparent that the large handlers can be expected to need more milk to meet their growing needs as they pick up the business of discontinued firms and expand their ever growing area of distribution. In the interest of equitable treatment to producers whose outlets are being eliminated, and manufactured grade producers moving to Grade A, liberal and sensible provision must be made for new producers to share in the Class I sales of the larger processors or handlers.

Wisconsin had long been a producer of high quality milk. Although only 40% to 45% of the total milk marketed by Wisconsin farmers has been sold as Grade A much more is of sufficiently high quality to meet Grade A requirements with little more than formal inspection and approval by Grade A inspectors. The minimum standards for Wisconsin manufacturing Grade B milk are very close to most states' and cities' Grade A standards.

There have been cases in which some farmers who had been selling milk to handlers outside the state and under Grade A supervision of neighboring state health departments have lost their markets as those handlers discontinued bottling operations. It was a shock to some of those producers to discover that they did not meet Wisconsin minimum manufacturing milk requirements even though they had previously been in good standing on an out-of-state Grade A market.

Current reports show that well over half of all Wisconsin dairy farms are now shipping bulk tank milk. In February, 1968, the Wisconsin State Department of Agriculture reported 51.8% of all producers (68,000 dairy farms) supplying milk to Wisconsin dairy plants to be shipping milk from farm bulk tanks. Since bulk tank producers are known to be large compared with the remaining can producers it can be assumed that bulk tank sales probably approach two-thirds of the total Wisconsin milk production. Many of these farmers have invested large sums of money and have practically completed the process of Grade A qualification. They must not be prohibited access to Grade A markets.

We urge that any continuation of Class I base legislation include absolute and unequivocal assurance that new producers entering a market after the establishment of any Class I base plan be permitted the right to a fair and equitable base in not more than 60 days. Such provision is absolutely necessary to protect the dairy farmers who have already been, or may in the future be, left without their regular market and many have to develop distant outlets if they are to receive the Grade A milk prices necessary to continue dairy farming.

On the matter of the use of Federal Order market pool funds for advertising, education promotion and research, we believe this permissive legislation is desirable. The decision of a two-thirds majority of producers is appropriate as a measure to require equitable sharing of all producers in the cost of building and development of better markets. Since all producers would share in the expanded Class I proceeds, it is reasonable and proper that all share in the cost of such promotion

if the proposition is given the two-thirds approval in a referendum.

However, in our opinion, both Class I bases and use of pool funds for promotion are auxiliary provisions that may be included as special beyond those necessary for orderly marketing and the assurances of adequate and permanent supplies of pure and wholesome milk for consumers.

Therefore, we believe the establishment of both Class I base plans and promotional funds within Federal Orders should be adopted by special referendum of individual dairy farmers without danger of loss of the other or basic provisions of a Federal Order. In other words, we believe that if there is such substantial opposition among producers that more than a third as individuals oppose either a Class I base plan or a compulsory promotional fund in their Orders, they should be permitted to vote against those particular provisions without killing the remainder of the Federal Order.

We believe provisions are most desirable in order that bases should not be over valued or become capitalized at such excessive rates as to make it impossible for new producers to purchase existing bases or otherwise acquire the necessary Grade A market outlets. High capitalization of bases may be a windfall to present day farmers, but a large and efficient dairy farm already requires huge capital outlays. We must be careful not to bring about unreasonable increases in these capital requirements by giving huge windfall profits to a particular group of individuals who by chance are supplying milk to established, growing and large bottlers on a particular date. Therefore, we urge that any Class I base authorization be on a temporary basis for a period of from one to not more than four years.

In conclusion we recommend that H.R. 19910 be changed as follows:

Amend line 10 on page 3 to read: "terms and conditions under which new producers shall be assigned to bases."

Replace the sentence beginning on line 11 of page 3 and ending on line 13 to read as follows: "Producers, within 60 days after commencing shipments to the markets, shall be assigned or allocated bases and shall thereafter participate pro rata in the market on the same manner as other producers."

We do not believe the interstate movement of milk should be restricted by Federal Order provisions. The basic intent of the legislation is to provide for the orderly marketing and movement of milk. It is in the interest of orderly marketing that provisions of orders not be a barrier to the opportunity of producers to market their milk in any area of the U.S.A.

The bill in its present form does not include the checkoff for advertising and promotion which has the support of many. I received the following telegram from Lake-to-Lake Cooperative which I want to share with my colleagues:

MANITOWOC, WIS.,
September 24, 1968.

Congressman WILLIAM E. STEIGER,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.:

Urge your support of House bill (H.R. 19910) with provisions for the class one base plan changes and the authorization for use of producer funds in Federal milk marketing order areas for advertising and promotions. We back the position of the National Milk Producer who will be testifying in our behalf.

Thank you.

TRUMAN TORGESON,
General Manager, Lake-to-Lake Dairy
Co-op.

I appreciate the Agriculture Committee's handling of this bill so that it could be considered here today. I urge its passage.

(Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 19910, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 201, nays 76, not voting 154, as follows:

[Roll No. 374]

YEAS—201

Abernethy	Fountain	Murphy, Ill.
Adams	Fraser	Natcher
Addabbo	Friedel	Nedzi
Albert	Fulton, Tenn.	O'Hara, Mich.
Anderson, Ill.	Gallagher	O'Konski
Anderson, Tenn.	Garmatz	O'Neal, Ga.
Andrews, Ala.	Gathings	Ottlinger
Andrews, N. Dak.	Gettys	Pelly
Annuzio	Gilbert	Perkins
Ashbrook	Gonzalez	Podell
Ashley	Gray	Poff
Ayres	Green, Oreg.	Price, Ill.
Battin	Griffin	Price, Tex.
Betts	Gubser	Pryor
Bevill	Hall	Quile
Blester	Halpern	Randall
Bingham	Hamilton	Rees
Blatnik	Hammer-	Reid, N.Y.
Bolton	schmidt	Reuss
Brademas	Hanley	Rhodes, Pa.
Brasco	Hansen, Wash.	Riegler
Brinkley	Harsha	Rivers
Brotzman	Hathaway	Rogers, Fla.
Broyhill, Va.	Hawkins	Ronan
Buchanan	Hicks	Rooney, N.Y.
Burton, Calif.	Horton	Rooney, Pa.
Bush	Ichord	Rostenkowski
Byrne, Pa.	Jarman	Roth
Byrnes, Wis.	Johnson, Calif.	St Germain
Carey	Johnson, Pa.	Saylor
Carter	Jonas	Schadeberg
Casey	Jones, N.C.	Scherle
Cederberg	Kastenmeier	Scheuer
Chamberlain	Kazen	Schwengel
Clancy	Kee	Shriver
Clark	Kelly	Skubitz
Colman	Kirwan	Slack
Conable	Kluczynski	Smith, Iowa
Cramer	Kuykendall	Stanton
Culver	Kyl	Steed
Cunningham	Kyros	Steiger, Ariz.
Davis, Ga.	Laird	Steiger, Wis.
Davis, Wis.	Langen	Stephens
Dawson	Latta	Stubblefield
de la Garza	Leggett	Stuckey
Delaney	Lennon	Taft
Dellenback	Lloyd	Thompson, Ga.
Dent	McClary	Thompson, N.J.
Derwinski	McCulloch	Thomson, Wis.
Devine	McDade	Tiernan
Dole	McDonald,	Tuck
Dorn	Mich.	Udall
Dow	McEwen	Ullman
Dowdy	McFall	Van Deerlin
Duncan	MacGregor	Wampler
Eckhardt	Machen	Watts
Edmondson	Madden	Whalen
Edwards, Ala.	Mahon	Whalley
Esch	Mathias, Md.	White
Farbstein	Matsunaga	Whitten
Feighan	May	Widnall
Findley	Mayne	Winn
Flynt	Meeds	Wright
Foley	Miller, Ohio	Wyle
Ford,	Montgomery	Young
William D.	Moorhead	Zablocki
	Morgan	Zion
	Morse, Mass.	
	Morton	

NAYS—76

Arends	Gibbons	Philbin
Baring	Goodling	Pike
Bates	Griffiths	Pirnie
Bennett	Grover	Rarick
Boland	Gude	Reid, Ill.
Bow	Harrison	Reinecke
Bray	Hechler, W. Va.	Rhodes, Ariz.
Brown, Mich.	Hosmer	Rodino
Burke, Mass.	Hunt	Rosenthal
Cahill	Hutchinson	Rumsfeld
Clawson, Del.	Irwin	St. Onge
Cleveland	Joelson	Schneebeli
Collier	Keith	Springer
Collins	King, N.Y.	Talcott
Conte	Lipscorn	Teague, Calif.
Corbett	Long, Md.	Vanik
Daddario	McCloskey	Waggonner
Dingell	Mailliard	Watkins
Donohue	Marsh	Williams, Pa.
Downing	Meskill	Wilson, Bob
Dulski	Minish	Wolf
Erlenborn	Mize	Wyder
Eshleman	Monagan	Wyman
Fino	Myers	Yates
Ford, Gerald R.	Passman	
Fulton, Pa.	Patten	

NOT VOTING—154

Abbitt	Hagan	Pepper
Adair	Haley	Pettis
Ashmore	Halleck	Pickle
Aspinall	Hanna	Poage
Barrett	Hansen, Idaho	Pollock
Belcher	Hardy	Pucinski
Bell	Harvey	Purcell
Berry	Hays	Quillen
Blackburn	Hébert	Railsback
Blanton	Heckler, Mass.	Reifel
Boggs	Helstoski	Resnick
Bolling	Henderson	Roberts
Brock	Herlong	Robison
Brooks	Hollifield	Rogers, Colo.
Broomfield	Howard	Roudebush
Brown, Calif.	Hull	Roush
Brown, Ohio	Hungate	Roybal
Broyhill, N.C.	Jacobs	Ruppe
Burke, Fla.	Jones, Ala.	Ryan
Burleson	Jones, Mo.	Sandman
Burton, Utah	Karsten	Satterfield
Button	Karth	Schweiker
Cabell	King, Calif.	Scott
Celler	Kleppe	Selden
Clausen, Don H.	Kornegay	Shipley
Conyers	Kupferman	Sikes
Corman	Landrum	Sisk
Cowger	Long, La.	Smith, Calif.
Curtis	Lukens	Smith, N.Y.
Daniels	McCarthy	Smith, Okla.
Denney	McClure	Snyder
Dickinson	McMillan	Stafford
Diggs	Macdonald, Mass.	Staggers
Dwyer	Martin	Stratton
Edwards, Calif.	Mathias, Calif.	Sullivan
Edwards, La.	Michel	Taylor
Ellberg	Miller, Calif.	Teague, Tex.
Evans, Colo.	Mills	Tenzer
Everett	Mink	Tunney
Evins, Tenn.	Minshall	Utt
Fallon	Moore	Vander Jagt
Fascell	Morris, N. Mex.	Vigorito
Fisher	Mosher	Waldie
Flood	Moss	Walker
Frelinghuysen	Murphy, N.Y.	Watson
Fuqua	Nelsen	Whitener
Galifianakis	Nichols	Wiggins
Gardner	Nix	Willis
Gialmo	O'Hara, Ill.	Wilson
Green, Pa.	Olsen	Charles H.
Gross	O'Neill, Mass.	Wyatt
Gurney	Patman	Zwach

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof), the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Burleson and Mr. Pickle for, with Mr. Hébert against.

Mr. Smith of Oklahoma and Mr. Brown of Ohio for, with Mr. Adair against.

Mr. Blanton and Mr. Miller of California for, with Mr. Railsback against.

Mr. Ellberg and Mr. Barrett for, with Mr. O'Neill of Massachusetts against.

Mr. Green of Pennsylvania and Mr. Hollifield for, with Mr. Macdonald of Massachusetts against.

Mr. Sikes and Mr. Nichols for, with Mr. Gialmo against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Boggs with Mr. Halleck.
Mr. Aspinall with Mr. Smith of California.
Mr. Brooks with Mr. Martin.
Mr. Rogers of Colorado with Mr. Belcher.
Mr. Morris of New Mexico with Mr. Minshall.

Mr. Evins of Tennessee with Mr. Nelsen.
Mr. Pucinski with Mr. Harvey.
Mr. Edwards of California with Mr. Don H. Clausen.

Mr. Teague of Texas with Mr. Stafford.
Mr. Hungate with Mr. Utt.
Mr. Murphy of New York with Mr. Frelinghuysen.

Mr. Daniels with Mrs. Dwyer.
Mr. Charles H. Wilson with Mr. Brock.
Mr. Cabell with Mr. Berry.
Mr. Moss with Mr. Broomfield.
Mr. Tenzer with Mr. Robison.
Mr. Mills with Mr. Gross.
Mr. Kornegay with Mr. Burton of Utah.
Mr. Corman with Mr. Michel.
Mr. Long of Louisiana with Mr. Blackburn.
Mr. Abbitt with Mr. Dickinson.
Mr. Vigorito with Mr. Lukens.
Mr. Edwards of Louisiana with Mr. Burke of Florida.

Mr. Ashmore with Mr. Gurney.
Mr. Evans of Colorado with Mr. Pollock.
Mr. Brown of California with Mr. Mathias of California.

Mr. Pepper with Mr. Curtis.
Mr. Fascell with Mr. McClure.
Mr. Hull with Mr. Kleppe.
Mr. Celler with Mr. Mosher.
Mr. Roberts with Mr. Snyder.
Mr. Whitener with Mr. Denney.
Mr. Staggers with Mr. Smith of New York.
Mrs. Sullivan with Mr. Bell.
Mr. Waldie with Mr. Wyatt.
Mr. Henderson with Mr. Cowger.
Mr. Tunney with Mr. Button.
Mr. Purcell with Mr. Gardner.
Mr. Jacobs with Mr. Hansen of Idaho.
Mr. Karth with Mr. Zwach.
Mr. Olsen with Mr. Roudebush.
Mr. Fuqua with Mr. Quillen.
Mrs. Mink with Mr. Kupferman.
Mr. Hays with Mrs. Heckler of Massachusetts.

Mr. Roybal with Mr. Sandman.
Mr. Galfankis with Mr. Reifel.
Mr. Ryan with Mr. Pettis.
Mr. Hagan with Mr. Scott.
Mr. Haley with Mr. Watson.
Mr. Satterfield with Mr. Schweiker.
Mr. Selden with Mr. Ruppe.
Mr. Shipley with Mr. Vander Jagt.
Mr. Patman with Mr. Moore.
Mr. Flood with Mr. McMillan.
Mr. McCarthy with Mr. Conyers.
Mr. Jones of Alabama with Mr. Hardy.
Mr. Hanna with Mr. Nix.
Mr. Roush with Mr. Diggs.
Mr. Landrum with Mr. Karsten.
Mr. Everett with Mr. Fisher.
Mr. Helstoski with Mr. Howard.
Mr. Herlong with Mr. Taylor.
Mr. Stratton with Mr. Sisk.
Mr. Resnick with Mr. Willis.
Mr. Walker with Mr. King of California.

Messrs. MONAGAN, BOLAND, DONOHUE, SPRINGER, BURKE of Massachusetts, and IRWIN changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. GARMATZ and REID of New York changed their votes from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

CONTROL OF NOXIOUS PLANTS

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2671) to provide for the control of noxious plants on land under the control or jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 2671

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the heads of Federal departments or agencies are authorized and directed to permit the commissioner of agriculture or other proper agency head of any State in which there is in effect a program for the control of noxious plants to enter upon any lands under their control or jurisdiction and destroy noxious plants growing on such land if—

(1) such entry is in accordance with a program submitted to and approved by such department or agency; *Provided, That* no entry shall occur when the head of such Federal department or agency, or his designee, shall have certified that entry is inconsistent with national security;

(2) the means by which noxious plants are destroyed are acceptable to the head of such department or agency; and

(3) the same procedure required by the State program with respect to privately owned land has been followed.

SEC. 2. Any State incurring expenses pursuant to section 1 of this Act upon presentation of an itemized account of such expenses shall be reimbursed by the head of the department or agency having control or jurisdiction of the land with respect to which such expenses were incurred: *Provided, That* such reimbursement shall be only to the extent that funds appropriated specifically to carry out the purposes of this Act are available therefor during the fiscal year in which the expenses are incurred.

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to departments or agencies of the Federal Government such sums as the Congress may determine to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

(Mr. FOLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, S. 2671 would authorize and direct Federal agency heads to permit State agencies to enter Federal lands and destroy noxious plants and weeds. Before such a State agricultural agency could gain access to Federal property for this purposes, certain conditions would have to be met.

The first condition would be that the entry upon Federal lands would be for the purposes of destroying the noxious plants through a program approved by the agency in charge of the lands.

Second, the means by which the plants were controlled would have to be acceptable to the head of the Federal agency.

Third, the State agency would have to follow the same procedure with respect to privately owned lands that was requested to be followed or employed on the Federal lands. Finally, before any such agency could enter into an agreement with the Federal Department for the purposes of destroying or controlling noxious plants, an agreement would have to be reached as to the cost of such efforts. Once agreement to the expenses and other conditions have been met and the weed control procedures applied, the States could be reimbursed by the Federal agency to the extent that funds had been appropriated specifically for that purpose and were available in the fiscal year in which the expenses were incurred.

This bill is nearly identical to H.R. 14158. The other body added an amendment recommended by the Department of the Army that no entry be permitted by State weed control crews which was inconsistent with national security. It does not affect other provisions of the bill which still require that the control program or method be approved by the administering officer or head of the agency.

This problem of weed control has been one of longstanding duration. The Department of Agriculture has recognized the need for adequate noxious plant controls on both public and private properties. Control efforts are being pursued where possible on national forests, national grasslands, and other lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture, but many other Federal reservations have little or no such efforts.

In those areas of the United States with good administration of adequate noxious plant control laws, the failure to employ suitable means within Federal properties has defeated attempts outside Federal reservations to solve this problem. Farmers and ranchers are spending huge sums of money annually only to find their efforts to control perennial weeds negated by the reinfestation caused by water and wind borne contamination from untreated areas on Federal lands.

Such plants as Canada thistle, leafy spurge, Johnson grass, quack grass and others pose serious threats to the production of cultivated crops and to hay and pasture lands. It is estimated that farmers in the State of Maryland alone spend over \$600 thousand per year for chemicals used in weed control. This effort is pointless when the weeds are allowed to grow freely on Federal property that is inaccessible.

The need for this legislation to help bring about control of noxious weeds is obvious. It will become more important as farmers fight an all-out war against weeds of all types that lower agricultural production and add to its costs.

I hope the House will give its support to this legislation, which is most necessary to protect vital agricultural crops. I dare say that the Federal Government has a minimum obligation to farmers

and ranchers in this country, which is the obligation to make the individual efforts of those farmers and ranchers to control weeds effective by not reinfesting lands by contamination from Federal sources. I urge a favorable vote on S. 2671.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I think I am in agreement with the intent of this bill. I compliment the gentleman and his committee for bringing this out. As I understand it, basically this would allow the State agricultural agencies to impinge on Federal lands, such as a forest reserve, to eliminate noxious weeds such as Johnson grass and Canadian thistle or locoweed or any other noxious weed. Some of those seeds are airborne and we cannot prevent them from flying out of the Federal reserve onto the State or privately owned land. Is there any provision for a private owner who happens to have property juxtaposed with the Federal land to enter Federal land to destroy noxious weeds?

Mr. FOLEY. Through the State agency?

Mr. HALL. Yes.

Mr. FOLEY. The law presumes that the State agency would be the administering agency in order to establish a program of weed control which is consistent, but I know of no reason why private efforts could not be made, as long as it had the approval of both the State agency, if one exists, and the Federal agency head, who under the bill must give approval to any such effort.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman making this legislative history.

I wonder if the gentleman can give us an estimate of the cost that might be involved? Of course, the report lists none, and I would presume it is not a matter for the Federal Treasury if the States are simply authorized this power. Is there any cost involved to the Federal taxpayer?

Mr. FOLEY. There could be a cost involved. The bill would authorize reimbursement of the State agencies by the Federal Government only to the extent the Appropriations Committee would assign funds for that purpose and if they were expended within the fiscal year. I think the gentleman understands it is hard to give an estimate on this, because we do not know what applications would be made for clearing these Federal lands. It would depend on what efforts are made in scattered localities. It really lies with the State agencies as to what program they wish to initiate.

Mr. HALL. But it is not the plan of the Department of Agriculture that the Federal taxpayer would subsidize every effort made by the State agency—at least not beyond matching funds?

Mr. FOLEY. The intent of this legislation is that the Federal Government would pay for the State action only to the extent it is taken on Federal land and only to the extent to which funds

are assigned by the Appropriations Committee for that purpose, if the funds are expended during that fiscal year.

Mr. HALL. I thank the gentleman.

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the bill before us is important to the area of Washington State which I have the privilege of representing, and it is important to many other areas in the United States in which the Federal Government owns or has jurisdiction over large land holdings.

Control of the spread of noxious weeds is highly necessary, not only to all types of agriculture, but to just about every kind of land use you can think of—gardens, parks, grazing lands, and so on.

This legislation would allow State agriculture or other proper agencies to destroy and control noxious weeds on lands under Federal jurisdiction, and receive reimbursement from available Federal funds for this activity. Of course, the Federal agency involved would have to give its approval of the control methods used, and consent for entry to the land concerned.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, in reporting on the bill, stated that they recognize the need for adequate noxious plant control on both public and private lands, and conduct both research and control programs to this end. However, the Department concedes that local officials in States with good administration of adequate noxious plant control laws may have cause for concern because it has not always been possible to devote sufficient Federal funds to this purpose, and thus an effective control program has not been realized in some areas. The Department feels that this legislation would be beneficial in supporting State programs for noxious plant control.

Mr. Speaker, I support this bill and urge my colleagues in the House to do the same.

For the information of my colleagues who live in urban areas, I might say I could explain the need for this, by pointing out that those of you who have lawns on which you are attempting to control, a noxious weed like crabgrass know that if your neighbor makes no attempt to control his weeds, you are fighting a losing battle.

With this legislation we are doing our best to correct the situation which exists every place where the State, the private agency, the local private people may be doing all they can to control the devastating effect of weeds on their agricultural production but, because they are next to or near large tracts of Federal land, where this control has not been adequate, they fight a constantly losing game.

Mr. Speaker, in our committee Mr. Lowell Purdy, who is commissioner of agriculture at Montana, was quoted by Dr. Charles Ellington, who appeared before our committee. Dr. Ellington is director of agriculture for the State of Maryland. These two gentlemen have done a great deal of weed research on the part of the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture pursuant to a resolution which had been adopted by that group.

In the hearing record before our committee Dr. Ellington submitted to us a summary of the situation as it existed throughout the Nation. Dr. Ellington, in quoting Mr. Purdy, said it had been pointed out that farmers and ranchers in most of the counties in his State, Montana, have weed district laws and have been and are spending considerable sums of money annually to control perennial weeds only to find their efforts are negated by reinfestation caused by water and wind-borne contamination from the untreated areas of the Federal land.

He further states that unless we control perennial weeds on federally owned lands the time will come when farmers and ranchers will be unable to afford to own the lands because the cost of perennial weed control will be prohibitive.

Also from our hearing record is a table of weed infestation, a comparison between the years of 1957 and 1967. I should like to call to the attention of Members, from this hearing record, the fact that as to Canada thistle the acreage infested increased from 324,000 acres in 1957 to 489,000 in 1967. This is in spite of efforts by farmers and ranchers to control that weed.

In the eastern part of the United States the problem is certainly no less severe and no less complicated. We do have a different situation, and of course different types of weeds. In the eastern United States Johnsongrass, quackgrass, and Canada thistle are the ones that pose serious threats to the production of cultivated crops and to our hay and pasture lands.

I might say that in the State of Maryland alone, Mr. Ellington's testimony showed that in 18 years there has been a tremendous increase of Johnsongrass. This one weed alone costs close to \$1 million a year loss to farmers in income plus the cost of their attempts to control it. In the State of Maryland, \$600,000 a year is spent by farmers just for chemicals. This points out, I believe, what a highly neglected area weed control is.

We have certainly made marvelous progress in many of the animal disease control programs and in many programs dealing with insects and other diseases, but we are just now beginning to realize the problem and the potential for action in weed control. In the East individual farmers are powerless to control weeds on their own land, if on additional land, federally or privately owned, weeds are allowed to go to seed and then spread and reinfest croplands. In the State of Maryland a suggested law has been drafted by the agricultural leaders there. This law would require the control of Johnsongrass on all lands in the State in an attempt to control it and eventually eradicate it. One of the biggest factors in this infestation is that there are a number of military and nonmilitary federally owned installations in Maryland which have caused this situation to worsen.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. MAY. I am very glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HALL. I certainly appreciate the learned testimony that the gentlewoman

has given here to the Members. I am familiar with this problem. I am vitally interested in it. As I said before, in talking to the gentleman handling the bill for the majority, I appreciate this bill being brought to the floor. I understand, in addition to the information given—and I had to step off the floor for just a minute and it may have been touched on, and please do not repeat it if it has been stated before—I understand there is such a thing as skeleton weed that is spreading from State to State. I wonder if the gentlewoman has information on that or, if not, if she would yield to someone for information to be furnished on it.

Mrs. MAY. I believe the gentleman from Missouri is talking about skeleton weed. In the hearings this was mentioned by Mr. Ellington. I do not have the exact quote on it, but he listed it in this comparison chart to which I have just referred.

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. MAY. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. FOLEY. I think the gentleman from Missouri has brought up an important point. The gentlewoman from Washington and I are quite aware of the problems of skeleton weed, which is beginning to infest areas in western parts of the United States. It has been a terrible problem in Australia, and it is one of the most difficult things to eradicate of all the agricultural weeds. Once it gets a foothold it becomes very tenacious and blights many agricultural areas. I guess this is one of the main reasons why we want support of this legislation.

Mr. HALL. I appreciate the information and, if the gentlewoman will yield further, I would like to ask this question: Does this involve anything besides noxious weeds? For example, anything like rodents or fire ants.

Mrs. MAY. No. This is absolutely confined just to the control of noxious weeds.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Washington that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill S. 2671.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADDITIONAL LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. ALBERT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to announce a change in the program.

Mr. Speaker, the bills S. 1507, to include firefighters within the provisions of law relating to the retirement of Government employees engaged in certain hazardous occupations; S. 1190, to provide for the inclusion of certain periods of reemployment of annuitants in computing annuities of surviving spouses; H.R. 17954, to correct inequities arising

out of overpayments of compensation to Government employees; H.R. 7406, authorizing the furnishing of subsistence to certain employees of the Corps of Engineers; and H.R. 12881, to authorize allowances to defray commuting expenses of civilian employees at remote work sites; are being taken off the list of suspensions, and the chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, the gentleman from New York [Mr. DULSKI], has advised that he will seek to call up these bills under unanimous-consent request at some day later in the week.

ESTABLISHING A NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO WOODROW WILSON IN THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 19988) to establish a national memorial to Woodrow Wilson in the Smithsonian Institution, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 19988

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Woodrow Wilson Memorial Act of 1968."

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby finds and declares—

(1) that a living institution expressing the ideals and concerns of Woodrow Wilson would be an appropriate memorial to his accomplishments as the twenty-eighth President of the United States, a distinguished scholar, an outstanding university president, and a brilliant advocate of international understanding;

(2) that the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Commission, created by joint resolution of Congress, recommended that an International Center for Scholars be constructed in the District of Columbia in the area north of the proposed Market Square as part of the Nation's memorial to Woodrow Wilson;

(3) that such a center, symbolizing and strengthening the fruitful relations between the world of learning and the world of public affairs, would be a suitable memorial to the spirit of Woodrow Wilson; and

(4) that the establishment of such a center would be consonant with the purposes of the Smithsonian Institution, created by Congress in 1846 "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

THE CENTER AND THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby established in the Smithsonian Institution a Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars and a Board of Trustees of the Center (hereinafter referred to as the "Center" and the "Board"), whose duties it shall be to maintain and administer the Center and site thereof and to execute such other functions as are vested in the Board by this Act.

(b) The Board of Trustees shall be composed of fifteen members as follows:

(1) the Secretary of State;

(2) the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare;

(3) the Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities;

(4) the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution;

(5) the Librarian of Congress;

(6) the Archivist of the United States;

(7) one appointed by the President from time to time from within the Federal Government; and



Public Law 90-583
90th Congress, S. 2671
October 17, 1968

An Act

82 STAT. 1146

To provide for the control of noxious plants on land under the control or jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the heads of Federal departments or agencies are authorized and directed to permit the commissioner of agriculture or other proper agency head of any State in which there is in effect a program for the control of noxious plants to enter upon any lands under their control or jurisdiction and destroy noxious plants growing on such land if—

Noxious
plant control.

(1) such entry is in accordance with a program submitted to and approved by such department or agency: *Provided*, That no entry shall occur when the head of such Federal department or agency, or his designee, shall have certified that entry is inconsistent with national security;

(2) the means by which noxious plants are destroyed are acceptable to the head of such department or agency; and

(3) the same procedure required by the State program with respect to privately owned land has been followed.

SEC. 2. Any State incurring expenses pursuant to section 1 of this Act upon presentation of an itemized account of such expenses shall be reimbursed by the head of the department or agency having control or jurisdiction of the land with respect to which such expenses were incurred: *Provided*, That such reimbursement shall be only to the extent that funds appropriated specifically to carry out the purposes of this Act are available therefor during the fiscal year in which the expenses are incurred.

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to departments or agencies of the Federal Government such sums as the Congress may determine to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Appropriation
authorization.

Approved October 17, 1968.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 1931 (Comm. on Agriculture).
SENATE REPORT No. 1574 (Comm. on Agriculture & Forestry)
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 114 (1968):
Sept. 20: Considered and passed Senate.
Oct. 7: Considered and passed House.

